ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,212—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBFR 2, 1894.

BRANCH OF THE ...AL ASIATIC SOCIET...

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Extra Steamer, SHANNON, is expected on SUNDAY. If arriving in time for the Midday tide she will go straight into Dock, otherwise she will Anchor off the Apollo Bunder, where Passengers will be landed.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th „
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th „
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs, 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return ar e issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 1st, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 8th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "SINGAPORE," ARRIVED in General Average in April last, are hereby requested to PRESENT to the Undersigned their Deposit Receipts for Adjustment within a Month from This Date.

C. BARBORO, Agent,
Navigazione Generale Italiana.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 26th October, 1894.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.

T Three
H Three
R Three
E Three
E Three

B Boons
O Boons
O Boons
N Boons
S Boons

A Clear Head.
A Good Digestion.
A Sound Liver.

All secured by Kemp's
LIVER TONIC GRANULES.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

The House in India for
DISPENSING.
OPEN DAY and NIGHT.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT and BRANCHES
Under the Supervision of
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES:—{ CUMBALLA HILL, and BYCULLA.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	„	12 4	„	13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs.	28 0	Rs.	31 8
Per gallon	„	13 4	„	14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs.	35 0	Rs.	39 0
Per gallon	„	16 12	„	18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	„	12 4	„	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

—NEW TRAVELLING RUGS.—

Light Bright Silk Rugs	Rs.	6 8
Fancy Striped Warm Wool	„	12 8
Best Fancy Checks, Soft Wool	„	20 0
New Fancy Checks, very Soft and Warm	„	30 0
Scotch Mauds, Stylish Checks. Fancy Heather	from Rs.	25 0
English Pillows, Feather and Horse Hair	each „	7 12

ASQUITH & LORD{ APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH"
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.

3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.

4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.

5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.

6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
The House in India for
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS
and APPLIANCES.
Sole Agents for
CLAUDIAS ASH & SONS.
Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombag Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35,	Rs. 40,	Rs. 45	and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30,	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50	and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50,	Rs. 55	and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60,	Rs. 85,	Rs. 95	and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75,	Rs. 110,	Rs. 120	and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85,	Rs. 120,	Rs. 130	and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful...	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection...	17 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin	
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee	

LADIES'

	Rs. a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad...	12 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every Morning.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st, November, 1894.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"

Arrived 1st November, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st November, 1894.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.—The BOATS have now been REMOVED from Bandora to the Harbour for the Cold Weather.

By kind permission of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., they have been again Housed at the Gun Carriage basin, Colaba, where they are available for Use by Members.

H. M. STEUART,
Hon. Secy., Boats.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A DINNER and SOCIAL EVENING of the above Members, will be held in a Marquee in the Grounds of the Club House, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 10th November, at 7-30 P.M. Members and Tradesmen willing to attend, "who do not belong to the Branch," will kindly Intimate to the Undersigned before the 8th instant.

DINNER FEE, Rs. 4.

J. F. PENNOCK, President,
G. I. P. Ry., Parel.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NO 1.—TENDER FOR OILS, TALLOW, AND WASTE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of Oils, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, LUBRICATING, LINSEED, BOILED and RAW, TALLOW, and WASTE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12th months commencing 1st January 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select, one or more Items from the Tender, without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Oils, Tallow, and Wast,e" and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Store-keeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

No. 2—TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, AND COKE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for Supply of MISCELLANSOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, and COKE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities, and Description of Country Stores, &c., required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 189

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NO. 3.—TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN STORES.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of EUROPEAN STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and Description of European Stores required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for European Stores," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—C. B. MARE, 13 hands, Rustic Cart, and English brown Harness. One of the Smartest little turn-outs to be found in Bombay. Any fair Trial allowed. Apply to Messrs. STEVENS and Co., Coach Builders, Girgaum, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

GENTLEMEN coming out from England would do well to Inspect our New Stock of TIES and SCARVES. 5,000 every Mail.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

JAMES PEARSE will RE-COMMENCE delivering BREAD on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1894, if his late Customers will please Send their Commands TO-DAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR Bakery is THE only one in Bombay that is worked by Steam, so please be Sure that you get PEARSE & Co.'s Bread and Biscuits. The only Address: SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay. No other Name and Address.

WANTED, a Thoroughly Competent CARDER, to take up Situation in a Local Mill as Carder and Spinner. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY. Howard's ART of RECKONING, Re 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5.—CASSELL & Co., London, and All BOOKSELLERS.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The largest and most Varied Stock in India, at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

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W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

F. OWEN-LEWIS, Esq., says:—"I was very pleased with this Hotel (RIPON), and I consider it the Best Hotel in Mahableshwar. I have found the Proprietor most obliging in every way."

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Cool, Comfortable and well-known Hotel is now Open to Visitor. S. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is Centrally situated, near the Library, Superintendent's Office and Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ½ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—82, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1894, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

I BEG to Notify that I have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR, and am Open to Undertake the Survey of Cargoes of every Description.

I. B. MACFADYEN,
late Master,
B. I. S. N. Company.
11, Ash Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the Advertisement, which appeared in the Papers, dated 11th October, 1894, calling for Tenders for 1,00,000 tons of Country Coal, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deliverable in Bombay Harbour, the Agent would be glad if Intending Tenderers would submit their Tenders so as to Reach by the 15th NOVEMBER, 1894, instead of the 7th January, 1895.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Bombay, 26th October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT MACLAGAN, late of No. 4, West Cromwell Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, General in the Army (Retired list, Royal Engineers), who died at No. 4, West Cromwell Road aforesaid, on the 22nd Day of April, 1894, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 11th Day of October, 1894, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 19th Day of October, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of MOTLEEBAI, Widow of DINSHAW JAMSETJI BUTTIWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the 15th day of September, 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose property and credits were on the 1st Day of June, 1878, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELL, during the Minority of FRAMJI DINSHAW and SAVUKSHA DINSHAW, the Infant Sons of the said Motleebai, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands according to law, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Administrator.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of DINSHAJI JAMSEDJI BATIWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the First day of July, 1875, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was on the 27th Day of January, 1876, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PESTANJI HORMUSJI SUNTOOK and DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELL, the Executors according to the Tenor of the said Will, Limited, until one of the Sons of the said Deceased shall attain his Majority to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Surviving Executor, Mr. Dorabji Byramji Patell, will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Said Deceased then in his hands according to law, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Surviving Executor.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1895, and ending on Dates, as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and Sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a Deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the Total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated Value of the items to be Supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the Total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the Total Amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1894.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4¾ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

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Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at	10	0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at	5	0
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GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

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January 1894.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn. LONDON.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	330 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	7	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,800	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,245
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,370
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	590
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	600xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	355
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	455
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	509	500	25	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	675xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,760
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	529
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-9	
Gold Leaf	„ 28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 28-6	„
Do. do. new	„ 28-4	„
Australia bar Gold	„ 28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 28-6	
Sovereigns	„ 18-2	
Do. Drazons	„ 18-0	
Silver 7	„ 93-3	
Do. 17½	„ 93-5	
Carolas	„ 205-0	
Mexican	„ 197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Conference, First Day, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club, Special General Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Vindobona (s), from Kobe. Yesterday:—Goa (s), and Nizam (s), from Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; La Seyne (s), Aden; and Britannia (hired transport), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ravenna (s), for China, &c.; Camorta (s), and Chupra (s), Calcutta, &c.; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.; Gutenfels (s), Karachi; Inchisia (s), Rangoon; Azamor (s), Japan, &c.; and Kilwa (s) Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered to-day, and the steamers Camorta, Brahmani and Agamor left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Vindobona and Eden Hall entered, and the steamers Pachumba and Imperator left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 260·48, admissions 2,549, prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the intestinal canal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About 175 mill-hands, employed in the weaving department of the Sun Mill, at Ferguson Road, have turned out on strike, owing to their wages being cut off.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. K. P. Hatalkar will deliver an English lecture in the hall of the Government Vernacular School Kandevadi, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., on Morality and how to culture it.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—Hussonalli Gowaskhan, a cart-driver, aged twenty-five years, while driving his cart along the road, on Wednesday evening, accidentally fell off, and one of the wheels passed over his body, causing internal injuries. Hassanalli was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now a patient.

BURGLARY AT DESOUZA STREET.—Lalji Hansraj, residing on the second floor of a house, at DeSouza Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., the lock on the door of his room was wrenched off the staple, a cupboard broken open, and gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 358, were abstracted therefrom.

DISHONEST ERANEE SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gustad Sheheriar, an Eranee servant, in the employ of a gentleman, residing at Mahaluxmee, was again brought up on remand by Inspector Barnet, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with theft as a servant in respect of silver vessels, valued at Rs. 170, belonging to his master. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Hurrah	Faust.
Overture	Orpheus	Offenbach.
Valse	Amorettentanze	Gung'l.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Eilenberg.
Selection	Boccacio	Suppe.
Fantasia	Diana's Call with Echo	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—At the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, a social gathering is to be held this evening, at 8-30. The gathering will mainly consist of conversation and games, but in order to give variety to the proceedings, a short musical programme has been drawn up, and will be carried out by Mrs. Flynn, Miss Walton, Mr. H. E. Harrington, and Mr. H. F. Good. There will also be a reading by Lieutenant Keane. Refreshments will be provided and ladies are especially invited,

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Ruttonji Kotwal, acting interpreter to the Chief Judge's Small Causes Court, has been appointed head translator of the Court, in place of Mr. Bhasker Hurry Bhagwat, deceased. Mr. Frederic Spencer, the head assistant to the Registrar, has been appointed to act as Registrar until further orders, in place of the late Mr. Robert Wilson, deceased. Mr. Bapooji Dinanath, the second assistant, is to act as head assistant to the Registrar in place of Mr. Spencer, while Mr. Pillaji is to be the second assistant in place of Mr. Bapooji.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Purbhadevi Road, touching the death of Vithoo Baloo, aged forty years, a dealer in vegetables, residing at DeLisle Road. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, deceased, when in a field behind his house was bitten by a snake over his right foot. Some marking nuts were applied to the wounds. Vithoo was conveyed by his brother to his house at Mahim Bazaar Road, on the following morning, and died on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. A verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ramchandra Bhaga, a servant, in the employ of Mr. Frederick Blodwell, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with theft in respect of some pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to his master. The accused sold the clothes to a hawker. The defence was that Mr. Blodwell had directed him to sell the clothes, and he had done so. Upon the evidence the magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater ordered W. Johnstone to be sent to the Government Work-house as he was found loitering round public places, incapable of taking care of himself, and under the influence of liquor. Accused requested his Worship to let him off as he had a friend coming here from Calcutta, who was ready to help him. If let off he would leave Bombay immediately. Inspector Nelmes who was in charge of the case, informed the magistrate that two months ago accused was let alone on making a similar representation.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Shaik Chand Shaik Hussein, a farrier, aged sixty years, residing at Bhunderwada. The deceased was addicted to drink. About half-past 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th ultimo, Shaikh Chand, who was then under the influence of liquor was descending the staircase on the second story of his house, when he fell down, fracturing his right wrist and left elbow, and receiving injuries on the head. Three days afterwards the injured arm became swollen, and deceased was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 10 p. m., on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ali Oomer and three others were charged with house-breaking by night. Nowroji Dorabji, a Parsee, left his place of business, at Bhoiwada, on Wednesday night, securely locking the doors. A little while afterwards, a Hindu widow, who resides on the ground floor in the same building, hearing a noise, went up to find out what was the matter. On seeing her three of the burglars managed to effect their escape, but one was stopped by the woman who barred his way, and held him until other people attracted by her cries came up and handed him over to the police. The other men were arrested by the neighbours in the passage. The magistrate sentenced the men to a year's rigorous imprisonment each.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Kundia Dhondoo, a young Hindu, was, yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hurst, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with escaping from legal custody at Matoonga. Some time during September last accused stole some articles belonging to his neighbour, at Coorla, and absconded to Panwell, where he was arrested by the Thana Police, on the 28th September. He was being escorted to Coorla, when he escaped from the police custody on the way at Matoonga and could not be found. On the 25th ultimo a policeman who knew the accused, arrested him at Parel village. Kundia pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate, remarking that the escape of the prisoner was partly due to the negligence of the police, sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Tank Bunder Road, on the body of Babaji Tatia, aged sixty years, lately a labourer, employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, residing with his brother, at Ghorupdeo Road. The deceased was an habitual drunkard, and spent all his earnings in drink. On Wednesday afternoon Babaji left home the worse for liquor, and as he had not turned up at 11 p.m., his brother instituted a fruitless search for him. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, deceased was found lying dead with his face downward in a gutter containing about three inches of water at Gunpowder Road. There were no external marks of violence on the body, except some bruises on the forehead and face, which might have been caused by stones in the gutter. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by being suffocated in water in a gutter, into which he had accidentally fallen while under the influence of liquor.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Rahimbux Currimbux, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five years, was again placed at the instance of Inspector Good, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 62-4, the property of three complainants. The accused was also charged with having in his possession ornaments and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 190, believed to have been stolen. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused in defence said that these ornaments had been stolen from children by another man, who gave them to him for sale, and he accordingly sold them to several marwarees. After his arrest, the police beat him in the chowkey, and he pointed out to them the several marwarees, to whom he had sold the ornaments. The magistrate said that recently a number of children had been robbed of their ornaments in the locality. Accused was identified by several children as the man who had robbed them, and he also pointed out the property to the police. The accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for twenty-one months.

JOTTINGS FROM BHUSAWAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A representative team of the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Parel), who were invited by the members of the local G. I. P. Railway Club, were most hospitably entertained here for two days (29th and 30th). During their stay there were matches in cricket, shooting, billiards, and tennis between the Club and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. In the interesting cricket match, the B. B. and C. I. Railway won the toss, and allowed the home eleven to bat, Eccles and Ward being sent in to face the bowling of Grew and Mountain. Both were unfortunately caught out in the second over for very little. Milne and Pogson were then sent in, but the former was not long at his wickets, when he was bowled for 0 by Rowbotham. Hamilton joined Pogson, and the scoring now ran up fast, when Hamilton was caught off Maidment by Allison. Pestonjee and Redmond, who followed in quick succession, were disposed of for just a few runs. Then Maybury and Calvert, who followed in, added 5 and 6 runs, respectively. Shinnoch and Dr. Cooke were both bowled for a 0 each. Pogson staying in till the last, scored 35, playing excellent cricket (total 62). The B. B. and C. I. Railway commenced their innings very well, Grew and Ramsay being sent in to face the bowling of Redmond and Hamilton. Grew scored fast, but Ramsay rendered no assistance, being bowled for 0 by Hamilton. Allison joined Grew, and both continued to run up the score fast. Pogson, taking up the bowling, bowled Grew in the second over for 17. Then Maidment and Allison played well together. When the score stood at 40, the players came in for tiffin. On resuming play an hour later, the game went down fast, Pogson bowled Allison and Maidment for 11 and 13 respectively. The remaining six were all out for 0 (total 46). In the second innings the G. I. P. Railway did very well, Eccles being bowled by Maidment for 4 and Ward by Rowbotham for 5. Milne and Redmond, two excellent batsmen, ran the score up fast, playing good cricket. Milne was bowled by Allison, who relieved Rowbotham for 41 (score: 3 wickets for 120). Pogson joined Redmond but was caught off Maidment by Grew for 15. Hamilton fared similarly by the same men for 3, then Pestonjee, joining Redmond, added 7 more runs, when time was called—Redmond, having scored 74 during his stay at the wickets. The game was decided on the first innings, in favor of Bhussawal. Scores as follows:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C. (PAREL).

1st Innings.

Grew, b Pogson	17
Ramsay, b Hamilton	0
Maidment, b Pogson	13
Waite, b Milne	0
Allison, b Pogson	11
Rowbotham, b Pogson	0
DeMello, run out	0
Foster, not out	1
Parker, run out	0
Mountain, b Pogson	0
Hines, b Pogson	0
Total	42

G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Eccles, c Grew, b Rowbotham	0	b Maidment	4
Ward, c Mountain, b Maidment	2	b Rowbotham	5
Milne, b Rowbotham	0	b Allison	41
Pogson, not out	35	c Grew, b Maidment	15
Hamilton, c Allison, b Rowbotham	9	c Grew, b Maidment	3
Pestonjee, c Grew, b Maidment	2	not out	7
Redmond, b Rowbotham	1	not out	74
Maybury, c Rowbotham, b Maidment	5	did not bat.	
Calvert, b Maidment	6		
Shinnoch, b Maidment	0		
Dr Cooke, b Allison	0		
Extras	2	Extras	15
Total	62	Total	164

The shooting match was fired in very good light, with no breeze at all, but the B. B. and C. I. Railway were unfortunate again, Maidment pulling down the average, lost by 57 points. Scores as follows:—

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Parker	21	31	32	84
Fernandes	30	28	26	84
Foster	20	31	28	79
Thompson	26	26	26	78
Ramsay	23	30	22	75
Grew	21	24	26	71
Mountain	13	6	18	37
Total	154	176	178	508

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Rebeiro	33	30	25	88
Watson	24	31	30	85
Melville	30	23	29	85
Easdon	28	27	25	80
Jones	27	28	21	79
Isiff	26	26	25	77
Osborne	28	21	22	71
Total	196	189	180	565

In billiards four players aside were selected to play four games 100 up, the players drawing for opponents. The game to be decided on the net total:—

B. B. & C. I. Ry.	Points.		G. I. P. Ry.	Points.
Redmayne	36	versus	Hallum	100
Parker	100	„	Lilly	84
DeMello	73	„	Pestonjee	100
Ramsay	100	„	Melville	71
Total	309		Total	355

G. I. P. Ry. won by 44 points.

FANCY 150 UP.

Hallums, G. I. P. Railway, beat DeMello, B. B. and C. I. Railway, by 4 points.

TENNIS MATCH.

Doubles.

B. B. and C. I. Ry.		G. I. P. Ry.	
Redmayne and Rowbotham	vs.	Pogson and Brett	G I P won 2 sets to nil.
Parker and Ramsay	vs.	Barley and Ward	G I P won 2 sets to nil.

Singles.

Pogson beat Redmayne, 2 sets to nil.
Ward beat Parker, 2 sets to nil.
Brett beat Rowbotham, 2 sets to nil.

The local Amateur Dramatic Company played "Joffkin's Latchkey," together with a variety entertainment, and tableau vivants, for the benefit of the guests on the night of the 30th.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo	Mrs Furguson
Song, the Message	Mr Brett
Comic Song, ...the big fat man	Sergt-Instr Wells
Banjo Quartette, Courier March	Messrs. Redmond, Pogson & Picken brothers.
Duet, Very suspicious	Mr and Mrs Furguson.
Tableau, You dirty boy	Mrs Hands and Mr. Shinnoch
Song, the Postillion	Rev D Trewby
Song, Beautiful boy	Mr Furguson
Tableau, Scene Nicholas Nickleby	Mr Pogson and boys
Song (with banjo accompaniment)	Miss M O'Gready
Comic Song, Lately bye and bye	Mr Marsh

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

Plantation song, Shine Shine Moon	Messrs Pogson and Redmond
Comic song, once a year	Mr Picken
Song by the Fountain	Mrs Pendlebury
Tableau, The three virtues	Mrs Calvert and the Misses O'Gready
Song, Where is the man	Master Mullens
Song, 7th Fusiliers	Mr Graham
Banjo Quartette, Excelsior March	Messrs Redmond, Pogson & Picken brothers
Song	Mrs Taylor
Comic Song, The old Grey Masher	Sergt-Instr Wells

FARCE: JOFFKINS' LATCHKEY.

Caste.—

Mr Sloggs	Mr Furguson
Mr Joffkins	Dr Cooke
Mrs Sloggs	Mrs Pendlebury
Elizabeth Ann	Mrs Furguson
Scene	Mrs Slogg's drawing-room

VIVAT REGINA.

The banjo quartettes were excellent and quite a treat. Mrs. and Mr. Furguson's duet was also very good, and Sergt-Instr Wells' comic songs were always encored in the tableau vivants. The three virtues looked beautiful, and in the farce, Dr. Cook deserves the greatest praise for taking his part A1. The whole wound up with a dance on the night of the 30th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Inchisla, 1,393 tons, Captain W Hallwell, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W Thormann, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Azamor, 2,004 tons, Captain P Gibson, sailed yesterday for Japan, &c., with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Captain and Mrs Simpson as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain M Steward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th October) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr W H Tandell as cabine and 44 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain P Mersa, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe (29th September) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, four cabin and five deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt and Mrs Harbottle, Miss Iles, Mr Bocap, Mrs Miller, Miss Anderson, Mr Marshall, Mr Foulks and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs Labot Effendi, Mr A Hill, Col A T Fraser, Mrs Pottinger and child, Mr John L O'Connell, Mr Sultan Raz Mahomed, Mr T Rid, Mr Allibin Hamed, Hospital Assist J Benjamin, Mrs Parker and child, and 65 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Hall, Mr Bernard and family, Mr and Mrs Windsor, Mrs Sleigh and 3 children, Mr Ottavi, Mrs and Mr. Barker, Mr Navalkar, Mr Kent, Mr Cristane, Mr Cremlin, Mrs Fuller and child, Miss Grover, Surgeon-Captain Hudson, Miss Chapmann, Miss Latouch, Mrs Taylor, Mr Chapmann, Mrs Butler, Mr Wilson, Mr Sleigh, Mr Sheriar Aspandear, Mr Jones, Mr P A Mendonca and 27 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sht.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Inchulva	1453	Brown	Havre	2-11	W & A Graham & Co
C	Naseri	850	Raffia	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
E	Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	Karachi		Glade & Co
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Sahadet	1091	Ahmed	Jedda		H M S Nimazie
H & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1408	LeMiere	Not fixed		H C Jooma
M	Brahmani	23	Budroo	Marmagoa	2-11	Shepherd & Co
M	Ponani	513	S. Fakeera	Bhownagur	3-11	Do.
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar	4-11	D Jairam
P	Thibet	1665	Peters	Not fixed		Hajee Cassum
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Satrunji	517	A Fakirry	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
	Mahanadi	548	D Adam	C. Mandvi	1-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	3-11	W & A Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-11	C Barboro
7	Imperator	2314	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-11	A Lloyds
8	Vindobona	2688	P Mersa	Trieste	9-11	A L S N Co
9	Sirdhana	2055	Rickford	Not fixed		M M & Co
10	Thornhill	1917	Dickson	Not fixed		V E & Co
11	Columbus	22[illegible]	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Acheson	Bhownagar	1-11	M M & Co
16	Gledhow	1723	Sunley	Antwerp	2-11	Bombay Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Vindobona (s)	Mersa	Kobe, Sept 29.
Nov. 1	Goa (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Oct 6.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Oct 3.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Britannia (hired Transport)	Parfitt	Southampton, Oct 11.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Ravenna (s)	Cole	China, &c
	Camorta (s)	Brown	Calcutta, &c.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Karachi.
	Chupra (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Inchisla (s)	Hallwell	Rangoon.
	Azamor (s)	Gibson	Japan, &c.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Khandalla, Captain Kendall, obtained her port clearance yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, for Marseilles and Antwerp.
„ Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Sahadat, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—2 hogsheads sherry and whisky, Phipson and Co.

Clan Monroe s—1 qr-cask whisky, M Russee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—21 cases medicine, Bright and Co; 24 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 7 cases cheese, ham and bacon, 2 cases confectionery, and 80 cases provision, &c., A M Solder.

Leander s—1 puncheon brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

Peninsular s—2 cases provision, and 4 cases oilmenstores, &c., Damoder Ratansey.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—40 bales straw boards, Bombay S and Manufacturing Co; 5 cases confectionery, S Hebtoola.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—3 hogs heads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Gutenfels s—5 cases cutlery, D P Batha and Co.

Baroda s—4 cases glassware, H M Hussein and Co.

Banda s—1 barrel rectified spririt, C Sorabjee.

Africa s—1 drum rectified spirit, Grieves Wynn and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Baroda s—75 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

Horatio s—60 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—450 boxes candles, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 352 boxes candles, S Hebtoola; 55 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 17 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 2 casks glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 78 cases glassware, G H Cullian; 30 cases slate pencil, A Tyabally.

Baroda s—18 cases glassware, J Veerjee; 20 cases glassware, J Ramchandra; 1 case cutlery, A H Hassum and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Inchisla s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, F Janmahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—230 bales wool, Bhuwan Hurbhum; 5 pots rosa oil, Ebrahim Essack; 23 bales wool, N Nanjee; 65 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—60 cwts gum, Jaitha Molsee; 21 cwts myrabollams, Carl Wallack; 190 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales skins and hides, Hajee Esmail Goolmamed; 20 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 11¼ cwts gum, and 5 cwts nutmeg, M Jaffer; 4½ cwts ivory, Abdoolrenan Ahmed; 8 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwts gum, S Damjee; 100 cwts coriander seed, Bauer and Krause; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, 16 bales skins and hides, The South Indian Export Co; 4 pots rosa oil, E M Premjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchulva s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gledhow s—46 bales hemp, Soraoshah and Co; 500 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—800 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—198 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—325 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—114 bales cotton, H Govindram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assam s—35 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 39 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co 32 bales twist, P F Talati and Co; 338 cwt raisins, 40 cwts jardaloo, 40 cwts kismiss, 4 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Bisagno s—71 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 175 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assam s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Bisagno s—325 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DURING the nine weeks of the choleraic epidemic in St. Petersburg—that is, from July 1 to September 1—the total number of cases was 3,713, of which 2,043 proved fatal. These figures include the city and suburbs, but not, of course, the government of St. Petersburg. The disease is now limited in the capital to a merely sporadic form.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment exert a rapidly favourable effect in all those diseases which are induced by exposure to damp or by great changes in temperature. They will therefore be found eminently serviceable to those who work in iron foundries, copper mines and collieries. These well-known remedies present manifest advantages in respect of use and effectiveness, being entirely compounded of vegetable drugs selected with the greatest care and regardless of price. When used in accordance with the ample printed directions which accompany them, they act surely but mildly, and do not interfere with the daily work. There are but few diseases which are not capable of cure—or, at all events, of great relief—if Holloway's remedies are perseveringly used.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Schneider, Capt. 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

OCTOBER 31.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt Army Schools, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 1.

Hope, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, on duty, from Jhansi.
Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Reidy, Major, Bo, 2nd Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Roebuck, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st D C L I, off leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

1. There will be squad drill for "A" Company Recruits every Monday and Friday at 5-15 p.m. in the Compound of the St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon, commencing from Monday next, the 5th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for to-morrow:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual Gun target practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. The following is published for information:—

STRENGTH OF THE CORPS THIS DAY.

Active Members	253
Honorary Members	56
Total	309

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave for one year out of India on medical certificate granted to Sub-Condr I J Macdonald, Sub-Engr, Public Works Dept, is further extended by five days, viz, from the 7th to 11th Aug 1894 inclusive.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut C T Ducat, I S C.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Sub-Condr B Cosgrove, Ordnance Dept, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service:—Depy Comissy and Hony Capt G Dunn, Military Works Dept.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol. Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—Lieut H M Steuart to officiate as Adjt vice Capt C E Wilson, granted leave out of India on private affairs.

B V Rifle Corps.—The Rev G H Lewis, BA, resigns his appointment as Hony Chaplain.

The undermentioned Medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—Surgn Lieuts Vivian Bosse Bennett, M.B., M S; H M Moore and D C Johnston.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty—Lieut O M J daCosta, S C Sqdn Officer, 5th Bo Cavy for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty—Capt A L Sinclair D S O and Major W G Alban, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified—Major G Alexander, I S C two months medical certificate; and Capt G A Gott, Indian Staff Corps, one month, private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty—Major J W Wray, Capt H W Seymour, and Lieut W Ayerst, I S C.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to India in order to complete leave:—First class Assist Surg A L Mercado, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut C F Harold, I S C—two months, medical certificate; Lieut F Bullock, R E, one month, medical certificate; and Condr W Perry, Military Works Dept, till arrival in Bombay on or about 1st December.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut J H Dickson I S C

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A York-Browne, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate

With the sanction of Government the Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Revd W E Scott, M A, to attend him as Domestic Chaplain, during his Lordship's tour of visitation

The Rev C A Gillmore, B A, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi

The Revd W A Dickens, Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough to England for six months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt S M Congreve-Schneider, acting Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhai to do duty as Deputy Assist to the Political Supdt, Palanpur, relieving Rao Bahadur Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech

Lieut H G Carnegy, acting Fourth Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Lieut H F Jacob, acting Assist Political Supt Palanpur, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard

It is notified that Lieut-Col C W H Sealy and Lieut F W Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast

Lieut F W Wodehouse and Capt H M Abud respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Resdt, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast

Capt H M Abud is appointed, with effect from the 27th Sept 1894, to act as First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, during the absence of Lieut-Col C W H Sealy

It is notified that Messrs F A Spencer and W S Mangan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Assist to the Secy to Govt in the Political and Educational Depts on the 24th Oct 1894

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W W Loch, I C S, on relief, to do duty as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, pending further orders

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Sir E C K Ollivant, K C I E, I C S, on return to duty, to take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent Kathiawar; Col G E Hancock, on relief, to revert to foreign service as President, Rajasthanik Court, his lien on his British appointment being suspended; F M Hunter, C B, C S I, to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Lieut-Col Southern Maratha Country, vice Colonel Hancock; Lieut-Col E V Stace, C B, to be Political Agent, Cutch, vice Lieut-Col F M Hunter; Lieut-Col J M Hunter to revert to British service on relief by Col Hancock, and to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Mr P S V FitzGerald, on relief by Lieut-Col F M Hunter, to his substantive appointment as First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J W Wray to act as First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. FitzGerald on privilege leave or pending further orders; Capt G E Hyde Cates to revert to his permanent appointment as Second Assist Political Agent Kathiawar; and Capt J S Ashby to revert as Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, relieving Capt G B O'Donnell of those to his permanent appointment

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr M Kennedy to act as Dist Sup of Police in the Poona Dist during the absence on leave of Major T R M Macpherson or pending further orders: Mr J E Penton to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist pending further orders; and Mr H R Hume to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C E Peirse, 5th Bo Cavy to act as Cant Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Lieut C H Lewis.

Capt C E Peirse is further appointed a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave and Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on the 13th

Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Godhra on the 2nd inst.

Capt C A Brown, Cant Magts, Malegaon, and Lieut-Col H Hay, Cant Magts, Deesa, passed on the 11th inst an examination relating to the appointment and examination of Cant Magts.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F. C. O. Beaman, I C S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr J J Heaton, I C S, proceeding on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, second class Subordinate Judge of Ranebennur, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Haveri during the absence of Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli.

H E in Council is also pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Haveri, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G McCorkell, I C S, on return to duty, to take up his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr M P Khareghat, I C S, on being relieved by Mr McCorkell, to do duty as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders; and Mr V R Inamdar, B A, L L B (Bombay), on being relieved by Mr Khareghat, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Azam Balkrishna Sadashiv Deodhar, acting Head Karkun, taluka Alibag in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the talukas of Karad, Patan and Valva in the district of Satara a subdivision of that district, and to place Mr S R Arthur, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in that district, in charge of that sub-division.

H E in Council is further pleased to empower Mr S R Arthur, I C S, to call for and examine the records of proceedings before interior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

Mr. A Shewan, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date in November next as he may be relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whitworth, I C S, on return from leave, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh during the absence of Mr A Shewan, I C S, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr P R Cadell, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Surat, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani, B A, to be sub pro tem, Educational Inspr in Sind in the fourth grade vice Mr Jacob, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani appointed sub pro tem Educational Inspr in Sind:—Khan Saheb Sadikali Fredunbeg Mirza, B A, to be sub pro tem, Deputy Educational Inspr at Karachi; and Mr Chaturbhuj Lalchand Oza to be sub pro tem Depy Educational Inspr, Hyderabad, vice Khan Saheb Mirza, pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Fazal Manji Khmjiani, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Broach, has been granted extraordinary leave without allowances for one year in continuation of the furlough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Campbell, F R I B A, to act as Teacher of Architectural Drawing, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai school of Art, Bombay, during the absence of Mr John Adams on furlough or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govind Vithal Karkare, B A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law, to the third grade of the Educational Department with effect from the date of Mr. S V Patwardhan's confirmation as Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P MuirMackenzie, I C S, on return to do duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M C Gibb, I C S, on relief by Mr C E Frost, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collector Panch Mahals.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Balaji Chitgubi, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, is granted an extension by one month of the leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 11th Oct 1894 an examination in the Gujarati according to the Higher Standard prescribed by Rule 4 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept:—Mr W F Jardine, Inspr, Northern Frontier; Mr H M Judge, Inspr, Daman Frontier; and Mr R L Sinclair, Asst Supt, Main Stores, Kharaghoda.—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 11th Oct 1894 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Rules 7 and 8 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept. (1) Mr V M Moray Customs Manager, Castle Rock; (2) Mr H M Judge, Inspr, Daman Frontier, and (3) Mr W F Jardine, Inspr, Northern Frontier.—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination according to the Lower Standard test prescribed in Rules 4 and 3 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept:—Mr C R Macnamara, Inspr, Northern Frontier; and Mr J Lorimer Inspr, Northern Frontier—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Macnamara and Lorimer passed an examination in Gujarati.

Mr. Bhagvandas H Dalal Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, passed with credit an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr J H Dickinson, deceased:—Mr E H Aitken to be Second Class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Mr H G Bulkley to be third class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue and Mr E P Close to be fourth class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Page I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Bijapur

Mr A G Hudson, Assist Settlement Officer, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr L C Crump, I C S, Assist Collr, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G B Reid, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W G Betham, Depy Conservator of Forests, second grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr F J A Hill, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr F X D'Souza, I C S—Passed—Mr E Clements, I C S and Mr G W Hatch, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit. Messrs Clements and Hatch passed an examination in Marathi and Mr D'Souza in Gujarati.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S on Mr Rand reverting, to do duty as Assist Collr, Sholapur

Mr R C Brown, I C S, on relief, to do duty as Assist Collr Ahmednagar; and Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, on relief, to do duty as Assist Collr, Kolaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, L M & S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and four days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon'ble Mr J Nugent, ICS, on relief by Mr J F Fleet, I C S, C I E, to do duty as Chief Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Depts.

The Hon'ble Mr G W Vidal, I C S. to act as Secy to Govt, Political, Special, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Depts, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chintaman Balkrishna Shirgaonkar, residing at Karad, is appointed, a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Karad Taluka of the Satara District vice Mr. Faridshaw valad Hydershaw Kaji, deceased.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·987	Calm	1	87·6	61·5	37	...	...	—
Agra	30·006	Calm	2	87·1	56·4	58	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·998	Calm	1	84·3	58·0	80	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·959	NNE	1	87·6	58·9	75	...	..	...
Jhansi	30·999	NW	1	86·1	59·7	47	...	..	—0·01
Jacobabad	29·976	Calm	...	95·5	55·5	57	...	...	...
Karachi	29·983	ENE	9	88·5	66·9	97	...	..	...
Jeypore	30·035	Calm	2	90·1	55·1	[illegible]	...	...	—0·01
Ajmere	30·066	Calm	2	87·4	51·3	55	...	...	...
Deesa	30·001	N	7	93·3	[illegible]	49	..	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·998	NE	1	91·2	66·1	52	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·997	WNW	5	91·0	64·9	84	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·006	NE	5	90·9	62·4	77	...	...	...
Veraval	29·980	NNW	6	90·1	67·3	79	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·023	ENE	5	86·7	54·9	37	...	...	...
Indore	30·010	Calm	1	79·0	55·1	68	...	...	—0·02
Saugor	30·010	Calm	1	82·8	54·8	69	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·012	Calm	1	80·4	51·8	76	...	...	—0·01
Hoshangabad	30·014	Calm	1	81·8	58·8	89	..	...	...
Khandwa	30·003	Calm	2	84·2	57·1	86	..	...	—0·01
Raipur	29·918	NNE	6	80·2	59·2	67	..	...	—0·04
Nagpur	29·969	N	4	81·9	58·7	57	..	...	—0·03
Amraoti	29·975	SE	4	84·1	60·8	45	..	...	—0·01
Akola	30·012	Calm	4	85·0	57·0	84	..	...	...
Surat	29·976	NNW	M	86·5	66·0	81	..	...	...
Malegaon	29·989	WNW	5	79·8	55·5	67	..	...	—0·01
Bombay	29·963	ENE	10	84·0	71·2	73	..	...	—0·14
Poona	30·013	Calm	5	82·6	57·9	84	..	...	—0·02
Aurangabad	30·016	Calm	3	83·3	58·2	40	..	...	...
Sholapur	29·936	N	6	83·7	60·1	63	..	...	—0·09
Ratnagiri	29·937	NE	4	87·9	68·9	64	..	...	—0·04
Belgaum	29·960	Calm	1	79·3	58·9	60	..	...	—0·17
Goa	29·913	ENE	5	86·1	72·4	86	..	...	...
Karwar	29·917	ENE	2	87·3	70·1	66	..	..	—0·19
Mangalore	29·902	Calm	1	80·8	74·9	89	..	..	—0·22
Calicut	29·894	E	9	83·8	73·0	90	0·19	0·19	—0·10
Cochin	29·900	Calm	F	89·8	71·6	91	1·79	1·79	+1·35
Bangalore	29·929	NNW	9	70·8	58·4	73	0·01	0·01	—0·22
Secunderabad	29·948	Calm	9	77·2	63·9	61	0·01	0·01	—0·18
Masuliptm.	29·738	WNW	9	76·6	64·6	97	1·84	1·84	+1·15
Bellary	29·952	Calm	3	74·5	64·1	89	0·05	0·05	—0·07
Cuddapah	29·940	WNW	...	79·6	62·5	91	0·39	0·39	+0·13
Madras	29·860	WNW	8	76·0	67·0	76	0·16	0·16	—0·34
Coimbatore	[illegible]	S	..	78·4	68·3	98	...	..	—0·15
Trichinopoly	29·866	WSW	4	81·6	72·9	82	...	..	—0·21
Negapatam	29·856	WNW	5	81·9	71·7	92	0·05	0·05	—0·72
Colombo	29·940	WSW	16	82·0	74·0	83	0·95	0·95	+0·33
Aden	30·105	Calm	12	85·8	73·4	65	..	...	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Raipur, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Madras and Coimbatore, and moderately or slowly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam and highest in the north. Gradients are steep at and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam. Winds are cyclonic around the depression while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 12 at Bangalore and Masulipatam. Both the maximum and mininum temperature variations are below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased rapidly at Akola, Cawnpore, Bhooj, Neemuch, Khandwa, Sholapur, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies on the Malabar Coast, and at Akola, Raipur Hoshangabad and Bhooj. Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·84") and Cochin (1·79"), and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddabah, Madras and Negapatam. A depression exists very near and to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay. The winds are cyclonic, and, as the baric gradients are steep, strong squally winds with rain are to be expected round about the depression.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Thursday's barometric pressure has fallen rapidly on the north Madras coast and the cyclonic storm in the Bay has receded slightly to the northwards and was central to the east-south-east of Caconada this morning; it is a storm of considerable intensity, and if it does not recurve still further, will probably cross from the north of the Madras coast to the south of Vizagapatam within the next 36 hours. The rainfall has increased slighty on the north Madras coast, and showers have been received in the south of the peninsula and Burma. Masulipatam, Cochin, and Akyab have received two inches. The rainfall will probably increase in the west coast of Bombay and showers will be received in Bengal and Burma.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES and others requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUNDS BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 18 plots of land suitable for Building, situate at the New Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and Tramway lines, near the Parel Road, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, as under:—

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, all the following valuable pieces of land now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1894. The Auction, if not completed that Day, will be continued, at 3 p.m., on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots:—

Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.
1	723·6	7	1027·92	13	720·00
2	627·17	8	822·67	14	570·94
3	620·19	9	822·67	15	570·94
4	613·21	10	757·24	16	366·55
5	693·01	11	757·24	17	366·55
6	1025·62	12	720·00	18	832·67

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rupees 5 (five).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

146 kegs wire nails, 3 to 5¼ inches.
1 double B. C. F. Gun.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong built mail-phaeton in good order.
1 strong victoria in good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
On account and risk of Esmail Hoosain—
4210-4430—1 case 100 doz India-rubber serpents.
On account and risk of Alli Mohond Dholla Jairaz—
3709-17617—1 case assorted black silk tassels.
On account and risk of Mahmedally Essubhoy Caderbhoy—
H M 377-17671—2 cases diamond cut deep gold beads.
On account and risk of Mohamedally H. Rupawalla—
H M A R 9-10—2 casks locks.
On account and risk of A. H. Nazar and Co—
A M V H N—520-24—5 cases handkerchiefs.
N and C—135-44—10 bales glazed shirtings.
2—2 cases silk border dhoties.
1 waler cob, aged, believed sound, about 13-3, goes in harness, and carries a lady, quiet.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, near Mount Mary's Church, the whole of his (Mr. Kane's) valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of drawing and dining room furniture, glass and crockery ware, plated ware, one D. B. C. F. B. L. gun in case complete by "Adams," one D. B. B. L. C. F. gun in case, by "James Kerr and Co.," one S. B. B. L. C. F. gun and rifle, in case by "Silver and Co.," revolvers, air pistols, Japanese swords, rich China bath tubs, a large double pole tent with rowti complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one photographic camera in case by "Eastman," with two lenses by "Dalmyer and Swift and Son," one strong English-built single-seated office brougham by "Hooper," one Calcutta built Stanhope mail-phaeton by "D. J. Kees," one strong dog-cart by Stephens, one 4-wheel dog-cart in very good order, a pair of very handsome strawberry grey Arab horses, 14-2, 7 years old, very quiet, sets of English silver and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman hunting saddles, books, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—16 horses belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Bombay Lancers. The horses are from 14-1 to 15-1½ high, and some of them are trained in harness.

The above will be on view on Monday next.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 2, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nansee Khairas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Shewdayal Roodmal & Co.—

25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Lena Lodge," Mahim, near the Police Station, and close to the Mahim Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, handsome Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments, pictures, Zanzibar parrot, a good talker and imitator, Surat goats, ducks, pigeons, Bussorah fowls, &c., the property of Captain A. McDERMOTT, proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Poorunchund and Purmeeridas, of Cawnpore—

525—3418 1 case 14 pieces gold gauze.
908—1980 1 „ 99 „ embroidered tulls.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

3 cases assorted clocks and time-pieces.
4 kerosine oil cooking stoves.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jevaji, by order of Messrs. Murcott, Price and Co.—
1 case square padlocks, and 3 cases iron pickaxes.
By order of the concerned and on account out the risk of Mohunji Murrotum—
12 bales, each 250 piece, grey sarees 34" 7 to 11 yards.
The property of T. Redmayne, Esq.—One first-rate grand cottage piano, set of drawing-room sofas and chair's, bagattele table, ottoman, &c.

AT 2 P.M.,

1 miniature mail-phaeton, by Windower and Co., in very good order.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and of best finish, best electro-plated ware, Treacher's glassware, superior porcelain ware, an ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, wearing apparel, books, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—

V B 1319 3-4—2 cases satin cloth 30-31 inches.

SALE OF 3 CASES GOLD-FLOWERED SAREES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Goordial Poleeram, Delhi—

Z A
G D M L 1032-34—3 cases, each 100 pieces, gold-flowered
R M sarees, 50" by 94½" Ex s. s. Gisela.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KAKUDWADY OART, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dinnanath Abbajee, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kakudwady oart, on the east of the lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 25 feet from east to west, and 40 feet or thereabouts, from north to south, bearing municipal street No. 11, and ward No. 973, standing in the name of Abba Soondrjee, and now in the occupation of the said Dinnanath Abbajee and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Kakudwady Lane, on the north by the house of Runchordas Haridas, and on the south by the property of Atmaram Waman Pandit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Seedick Hajee Oosman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following Days, at at 9 a.m., each Day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Seedick Hajee Oosman, consisting of pieces of cashmere, flannel, cretorine, refined Italian calico, velveteen, silk velvet, plush tapestry, silk and woollen damask corduroy, plain silk satin, satin cloth, dress prints, gauze and cricket flannel, woollen shawls, blankets railway rugs, toilet covers, window curtains, grenadine, wool, satin, linen, damask, napkins, duck, muslin cases, tapes, buttons, tassels, steel trunks, carpets, and borders, Italian figures, iron safe, looking-glasses, glass door cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all classes of buyers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1894.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 40 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 1 11-32d., Calcutta getting 25 lakhs, Bombay 5¼ lakhs, and Madras 9¾ lakhs; the price obtained showing a decline of 1-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-16 from that obtained for the extra Bills placed thereafter. No extra allotments were made yesterday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1⅛d.

Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 101 5/8; but French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 101⅛; Paris Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·12½. A further sum of a quarter of a million was withdrawn from the Bank of England, making £675,000 taken in the first three days of the week. 3½ per Cent Rupees Securities were 3-16d. per cent. lower, at £56 7/8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 29 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ⅛ cent dearer at 63 7/8 cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with both Madras and Bombay Skins firm at an advance of ¼d. per lb. The total quantity of Skins sold was 880,000, or the total number offered at this sale.

Linseed was quoted at 35 3/4s. per 416 lbs., business done, for March-April shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats easier, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d to 1-32d. lower. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5⅝ cents per lb.; but January Futures were 4 points lower, at 5·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 82,000 bales; the figures to date now giving the following comparison with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	82,000	42,000	41,000
Two days' do. ...	302,000	245,000	205,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,085,000	1,707,000	1,605,000

Cotton here has been dull to-day at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, and with little business doing. Exporters have bought 500 bales of Dharwar, at 154½-56; and the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 Bengal, at Rs. 136; 200 Veerungaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 162; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 151; Dharwar, ta Rs. 154; and Nuggur, at Rs. 144 per candy.

With the exception of a fall of an inch and a quarter at Bellary, rain ceased over the whole of the Cotton area after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and the weather has since been reasonable, crop prospects being much improved in the Bengal and Oomra circles by the favourable change.

WHEAT remains a quiet market with only a small business doing for exporters' account, quotations remaining as follows.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	3	11	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„	3	11	0	„
Red Delhi..................	„	3	3	0	„
Hard Yellow	„	3	12	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0	„
Hard Red..................	„	3	6	0	„

SEEDS.—An advance of half-an-anna has taken place to-day in the price of *Linseed*; but other descriptions are unchanged in value. The market has been steady, and a moderate business by shippers is reported. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-6	to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-0-0	to „ 6-2-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-14-0		„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-8-0	to „ 5-12-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0		per. cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 40-0-0		„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. A line has been done for early November shipment to Antwerp at 15s. 3d. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	857	bales.
Wheat..............................	1,173	cwts.
Linseed	853	„
Rapeseed	1,233	„
Castorseed.......................	2,622	„
Rice	2,700	„

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, at which a little business was reported; and at 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-16d. Credits, for forward transfer and delivery, respectively, at which also we have heard of a little being done. The amounts passing either way, however, have again been of a retail nature. A small enquiry for Gold and Silver is reported; but we have heard of no transactions in these metals. Calcutta is reported 1-32d. higher than rates ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 1 13-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	1·41.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16, and 102 13-16 for 3½ per cents for cash and the end of this month's account, respectively, and rates remained steady at this level throughout the day, closing without change.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar—Mombassa interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	31	4	50 p.m.	16	9
Teheran	1	2	20 p.m.	...	20
Suez	1	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	1
„ Karachi.........	..	12	..	1
„ Madras.........	..	36	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st October, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·881
Temperature of the Air....................................	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air.................................	0·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	6·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	72·3
General Directions of wind* .....NNE, ENE, NW, N, NNE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*............................	224

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 31.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — —	76·5

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — —	73·2
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — —	78·6
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — —	83·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — —	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—October 25, at Cuddalore, the wife of R A Bell, of a son.

LANE—October 22, at Chenawan, the wife of Surgn-Captain D T Lane, Superintendent, Central Jail, Chenawan, of a daughter.

SKONE—October 21, at Amda, Singhboom, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Thomas Skone, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—October 22, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Surgeon-

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2 1894.

THAT momentous event which the world has for days been breathlessly expecting has transpired, and Alexander III., the Czar of All the Russias, has for ever laid by the most absolute monarchy known in the whole polity of civilized nations. The telegram announcing the death of his Imperial Majesty does not state whether the Prince and Princess of Wales had reached Livadia, when the Czar succumbed to the complication of diseases with which his giant constitution has enabled him to struggle so long. The heartfelt sympathy of all nations will be extended towards the Czarina on the occasion of this most poignant trial, and no people will more sincerely condole with her Majesty than the English race, who are drawn towards her not only by a knowledge of her personal worth, but also by the deep regard in which they hold her sister, the Princess of Wales. An estimate of the Czar's character cannot be lightly entered into just at the first moment of the news of his death, for the thought which overwhelms all other considerations is this—will the peace of Europe be maintained now that its most autocratic arbiter, essentially a man of peace, has been removed? The question, fraught as it is with the most momentous consequences, is one which time alone can answer. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to believe that the young prince who has now ascended the throne of Russia will do his best to uphold the pacific foreign policy which his father so consistently and firmly maintained.

A FEW weeks ago we dealt at some length with the first volume of the comprehensive "History of Hindu Civilization under British Rule," now being written by Mr. Pramatha N. Bose, the officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. The second of the two volumes already issued—forming a moiety of the whole work—deals with the socio-religious, social and industrial condition of the Hindu race. The author first traces with considerable care the evolution of the caste system. This institution was unknown amongst the Rigvedic Aryans, but shortly after the Rigvedic period two great occupation or functional castes, the Brahmin and the Kshatriya, were evolved from the Aryans. The mass of the Aryan race, however, not belonging to either of these castes, were denominated Vaisyas. As time went on the non-Aryan or Sudra people increased greatly, while the great Vaisya and, to some extent, the Kshatriya castes, were disintegrated into various smaller castes, until there was evolved the marvellous system which, for thirty centuries, has hedged in by minute rules and restrictions the various classes forming the Hindu community. The influence of English rule upon that system has been mainly of an indirect character; through railways, steamers, commercial undertakings, and other educational agencies. If slow the effect has been sure, and we have it on the authority of this learned Hindu writer that more has been done by these things within the last half century to weaken the foundation of caste "than the occasional outbursts of reformative energy within the last twenty-five centuries." Mr. Bose cites as a remarkable illustration of the correctness of this statement the fact that men of all castes, from the highest to the lowest, are taught in medical schools on European methods, and use the dissecting knife on the bodies of the dead without any compunction. The cry raised by orthodox Hindus in 1835, when the Government first permitted native students to attend these surgical demonstrations, was that Hinduism was in danger. The cry has often been heard since and will continue to be raised whenever any innovations are suggested or considered. Mr. Bose comforts his timorous co-religionists, and urges them to dismiss their fears by declaring that, as Hinduism has outlived the decadence of caste restrictions in the past, so it will in the future—"the removal of the thick jungle growth of superstition and prejudice will ensure, rather than weaken, its existence." Besides this, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to rigorously observe caste regulations now-a-days. However great may be the privations which an orthodox Hindu will undergo to maintain those rules, he finds it impossible to rigorously observe them when meeting men of other castes and other communities in the school-room, in the railway compartment, and on board the steamer. Fifty years ago horror and indignation would have been excited in orthodox circles by the idea of a Sudra or Mlechha reading the Vedas, or even hearing them read, but now the reading, interpretation, and translation of these sacred writings by Sudras and Mlechhas is recognised and even helped by Brahmin scholars; and the study of the Vedas has come to be included in the curriculum of the Universities.

While, however, immediate contact with Western civilization has helped to remove or relax many social restrictions Mr. Bose shows that the marriage customs enjoined by caste-rules have, so far undergone but slight modification. He also points out that it is altogether erroneous to suppose that the prohibition of widow-marriage relates to the lower classes. Amongst them the practice has always been more or less prevalent, and the prohibition refers chiefly to the well-to-do. Nineteen per cent. of the total Hindu female population are widows. This proportion is double that of England, although one-fourth of the females of the latter country above the age of twenty are unmarried, while only a little over one per cent. of Hindu women are spinsters. The high-caste Hindus of the North-West Provinces and of the Bombay Presidency have, it seems, the unenviable reputation of treating their widows more severely than is the case in any other province. Indeed Mr. K. N. Govind Nath, in describing the sufferings of the Bombay Hindu widow, has gone so far as to declare that "self immolation, which Lord W. Bentinck stopped with a mighty hand was a pleasure when compared to her life of everlasting punishment." In Bengal the widow is treated with greater consideration, and the same is the case in Madras. Raja Sir T. Madhava Row has observed "that the Hindu widow is not treated badly, but kindly and considerately; and is not the drudge and slave of the other members of the family." Unlike many other proposed social reforms, the movement for the sanctioning of widow-marriage was indigenous in origin being started in 1855 by the late Isvara Chandra Vidyasagara, who wrote a work showing by copious citations that widow-marriage, so far from being prohibited, was sanctioned by the sacred writings. The book rapidly sold by thousands and created great excitement and a vast amount of hostile criticism. Vidyasagara, however, persevered in his crusade against what he conceived to be a cruel and unauthorised practice, and the result of the controversy was that in 1856 an Act was passed legalising widow-marriages. Thirty-eight years have since elapsed, but Hindu society still refuses to recognise such marriages, and it is doubtful whether the matrimonial alliances which have been effected under the provision of the Act exceed a hundred in number. One of the most noteworthy of these few instances was that in which Dr. Bhandarker gave his widowed daughter in marriage a year or two ago. The movement against child-marriage is making more encouraging progress, at least among the educated community. Gradually but surely the "predominant partner" in the proposed alliance is allowed a voice in a matter which so intimately concerns him, and young men are realising more and more the folly of undertaking marital responsibilities before they are in a position to discharge them properly. The custom of granting a marriage dowry, which has become somewhat more prevalent of late, has a tendency to make the guardians of the bride wait as long as they can in order to get the most eligible match for the lowest consideration. The earnest efforts in the cause of women put forward year after year by Mr. Malabari and a few other reformers led to the passing of the Age of Consent Act. Although this enactment fell short of the anticipations of Mr. Malabari and his friends, it was rigorously opposed on the ground that it was an undue interference with the "religious customs" of the people. This is the only instance in recent years in which the Government of India have departed from the line of policy laid down in 1886, that reforms affecting the long established social habits of the population, should, as far as possible, be left "to the improving influences of time, and the gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education."

As already remarked, the women of the lower classes are not prohibited by caste rules from re-marriage; they are also free from the stringent seclusion, which is the lot of their higher-born sisters. But Mr. Bose seems inclined to doubt whether their liberty, earned at the cost of out-door drudgery, is so enjoyable as the life of the zenana, the ladies of which "live in a world of their own, and find as much happiness in it as falls to the lot of average humanity." Although shut up in zenanas, these ladies in many cases exert a powerful influence on the sterner sex, and many wealthy and respected members of Hindu society have confessed that "they owed their success in life to the sympathy, encouragement, and carefulness of their wives." Mr. Bose quotes the career of Ahalya Bai, who administered the affairs of a large territory in Central India, and that of Rani Bhavani, who ruled the Nator state, as showing that Hindu ladies, despite their limited opportunities for mental development, can, when occasion arises, distinguish themselves by their business and administrative capacities. But these cases are exceptional, and it cannot be supposed that generally speaking, the ladies of the zenana possess such mental endowments as to enable them to overcome the dwarfing influence of the surroundings in which they are "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd." It need hardly be said that the influence of English civilization has been to considerably slacken the rigidity of female seclusion. In large cities like Calcutta, places of amusement are frequently visited by purdah ladies, whose curiosity, says Mr. Bose, "considerably shortens the conventional length of veils." This was especially noticeable during the Calcutta Exhibition, and some Hindu gentlemen went so far as to say that if the exhibition had remained open for a year, the zenana system would have been revolutionised—"ladies having once tasted the sweets of liberty would not have been content to remain immured." The joint family has from a remote period been the unit of the Hindu social polity, but on this also Western environment has exercised a disintegrating influence. The educated Hindu is beginning to ignore responsibilities beyond the circle of his nearest relations. The sense of self-interest has been developed by the increased costliness of living, and the rise in the standard of comfort which the last half-century has witnessed. In years gone by the furniture even in well-to-do Hindu families was of the barest description; now articles of European furniture are invariably to be found in the households of the well-to-do native. Great changes are also observable in regard to dress, more especially on the Bengal side. Some natives have adopted European wearing apparel almost in its entirety; others have made considerable advances in that direction. The change has been less marked in female than in male attire, but in Bengal many Hindu ladies have taken to wearing the bodice and jacket affected by European ladies. Similar developments are observable in regard to almost every other feature of daily life. If the deeply interesting and dispassionate work Mr. Bose has written proves anything at all, it proves that the leaven of Western habits and manners is slowly but surely leavening the whole lump of Hindu society, and is undermining the numberless observances which have survived the political and social upheavals of three thousand years.

TIN-MINING in Mergui continues to promise good things for the speculators who are opening up the land conceded to them. Unfortunately the Jelebu Government has changed its policy in relation to them, and they have had many adverse circumstances to contend against. From the statement made by the chairman of the company at a meeting held at Singapore the other day, it appeared the altered attitude of the Jelebu Government had, during the past twelve or eighteen months, been not only prejudicial to the company, but even led the directors to consider whether it would be in the shareholders' interests to expand its operations in Jelebu, and action in this respect would have to depend on further experience in the near future. As far as the Board was able to judge, the getting in of State revenue at all costs has been the first consideration during the year past. In the case of the company, we are told, it was discovered that some of its works had overrun the boundaries of its mining allotments. The company itself—the Government being unable to supply surveyors—had no knowledge of this, and, when the position came to be ascertained, the Board had presumed (the encroachments being upon unalienated lands) that Government would have felt satisfied and content at getting 12 per cent. gross duty on the tin product. But this was not the case; the mines where encroachment had taken place were peremptorily stopped by the officials, regardless of possible and threatened trouble with and loss of coolies engaged thereon; and mine workings and tin bearing strata that with the company's money had been laid bare or were being laid bare, or tin was on the point of being won, were put up to competition at public auction the company had, practically, on any terms, to buy in the concern to keep its miners going, and to secure their previous indebtedness. The position was aggravated, and in the opinion of the directorate made even more unreasonable by the fact that the Jelebu authorities had no available Government surveyor on its establishment to whom reference could be made to prevent these troubles. This position of matters forced the company recently to add to its staff a surveyor of its own, after getting the assurance of Government that his work would be recognised. It would thus be seen while it might reasonably have been thought or expected that the company's contribution to the State of 12 per cent on its gross output should be expected to ensure any aid from Government which would necessarily arise out of its own regulations, the company was met with the fact that it was not at present in the power of Government to give such, and yet, in the face of this, it had happened that mining works of the company had been summarily closed and put up to auction. These and other circumstances in Jelebu led the directors to keep their eyes open on the lookout for fields elsewhere, where perhaps the company would meet with not only favourable deposits of tin, but where it might also venture to hope for conditions less harassing. Such fields the directors believed were to be found in the Maliwoon concession, and the shareholders a fortnight ago agreed to take it over. This territory measures six hundred square miles in lower Mergui, and tin deposits have for many years back, been known to exist in Mergui and at Maliwoon, and these had been and are being worked, and are productive. The Government officers of Lower Burma have for many years back felt convinced that there was an opening for profitable tin-mining in lower Mergui—in fact it is believed that they desire and that they fully expect to see there some day a tin-producing state to equal Perak or Selangor. And to encourage this industry special terms were given in the form of a concession of privileges by the Government of India to Mr. Wm. Menzell. There is an abundance of tin both alluvial and in lode formation. But some time it is anticipated must elapse before the company can expect any adequate return. The directors are plucky and full of hope, while their past experiences will, no doubt, help them to good results.

THE Japanese contempt for their enemies seems to increase as experience grows, and thus in Japanese accounts of the recent engagements they describe the stategical and tactical methods of the Chinese as existing only in name. At Song-hwan, for instance, the Chinese pitched their tents and environed them with a parapet. In the West when a parapet is erected, the earth to build it is taken from a trench in front, this trench consituting an additional barrier to the assaulting force. But the Chinese dug no ditches at Song-hwan. They obtained earth by levelling inequalities in the ground where the tents were to be pitched or by carrying soil from elsewhere. The height of these breastworks show that they were intended for men of far finer physique than the Japanese, who could not possibly have used them. Having erected the breastworks, the Chinese merely sat down behind them. They did not throw out skirmishers to harass the enemy but simply waited to be attacked. Before they opened fire instead of remaining in ambush they always raised a number of banners. The assailing force could thus easily tell the critical moment when a shower of lead impended, for the position of a host of erected banners could invariably be observed. They were armed with repeating rifles, and discharged all the cartridges in the magazine as fast as possible, for while their fire lasted it was a hail of bullets, and when it ceased the calm continued for a very perceptible interval. Their aim seems to have been even worse than that of the gunners in the Chinese fleet, a fact that will surprise most people, for a general impression has hitherto prevailed outside China that the Chinese troops are excellent marksmen. What dreadfully worthless soldiers the Chinese "braves" are may be gathered from the fact that the arms captured all showed signs of careless usage. At Pyong-yang thirty-six of their forty guns were abandoned, and others from being left behind at An-chu. Though the guns were of Chinese manufacture they are described as being excellent weapons, but the Chinese journals deny the loss and speak of Pyong-yang as a "masterly retreat."

THE new number of the Anthropological Society's journal is for the most part taken up by the reproduction of the address of the retiring president, Dr. Peterson, who addressed his hearers on the "Solemnization of Matrimony as it stood in the year A.D. 500." It is a paper replete with interest, and the pity is that it has not found wider circulation than is possible in the pages of the Society's journal. The learned doctor's text was the "Grihya Sutra," or household prayer-book of Apastamba, as presented in Dr. Winternitz's monograph. Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi's paper on "Charms and Amulets for some Diseases of the Eye," is reproduced, while following it is a paper by the same gentleman, entitled "A few Ancient Beliefs about the Eclipse, and a few Superstitions based on those Beliefs."

ON relief by Mr. J. Fleet, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Nugent, I.C.S., is to do duty as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments. The Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., is to act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Special, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Departments, pending further orders.

ON return from leave, Sir E. C. K. Ollivant will take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Kathiawar, whereupon Colonel G. E. Hancock will revert to foreign service, as President, Rajasthanik Court. Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter will take the appointment of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, his place as Political Agent of Cutch being taken by Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter will, on relief, become Political Agent of Mahi Kantha; Captain G. E. Hyde Cates will revert to his permanent appointment as Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Captain J. S. Ashby will revert as Third Assistant Political Agent there.

DURING the absence on leave of Major Macpherson Mr. N. Kennedy will act as District Police Superintendent, Poona. Mr. J. E. Penton will act in the like capacity in the Shikarpur District, and Mr. H. R. Hume in the Upper Sind Frontier.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The latest telegram received from Livadia regarding the condition of the Czar states that the cough and the expectoration of blood have increased and the strength of the Imperial patient is waning.

His Majesty sits upright the whole day and night in an arm-chair and is unable to recline.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 5-40 p.m.

The Czar is dead.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

H. R. H. the Duke of York, after accompanying his Royal parents on their journey to Livadia, up to a certain distance, has returned to London.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

Severe gales, accompanied by heavy rains, have caused disastrous floods in several parts of France.

Several bridges, houses, and factories have been swept away, and 100,000 factory hands are left without employment.

The locality which has most heavily suffered is the Department de Nora, where all railway traffic is stopped.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN BELGIUM.

Almost equally serious accounts of floods are coming in from Belgium, in which country many factories have been already closed owing to the damages wrought by the floods.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

ATTACK BY THE *TEMPS*.

The *Temps*, referring to the changes which have taken place in the *personnel* of the Egyptian Administration, declares that so long as England has no regard for her honour, and does not care to fulfil the pledges she had given to Europe to evacuate Egypt, it matters little to France whether Great Britain's seizure of the time-honoured Egyptian Institutions is more or less complete in its accomplishment or oppressive in its effect.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

There is a great sensation here owing to Captain Dreyfus, of the General Staff, having been arrested on a charge of treason for divulging the French plans for defensive mobilization to Italy and Germany.

THE LATE MURDER OF A EUROPEAN AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 1.

The reversal, on appeal, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, of the Bombay High Court, of the sentence of death passed by Mr. H. W. De Sausmerez, the acting Joint Sessions Judge of her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court for Zanzibar, on two Arabs, accused of having murdered Mr. Walter Hamilton, at Turki Hill, Zanzibar, in June last, has caused great consternation among the Europeans here. They apprehend that the decision will produce a bad impression on the natives.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at 11-30 a.m. this morning.

WAZIRISTAN TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

One native regiment and two guns left Dera Ismail Khan for Jandoula, this morning.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

Official intelligence, just received from the Kabul Agency Munshi, dated October 28, states that the Amir is much better.

Habibulla Khan is still assisting the Amir in the administration of the country, although, according to later telegrams received, Ghulam Haidar Khan has now left Kabul for Asmar, where he will resume negotiations with Mr. Udny, at an early date.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the transfer of property, has now been fully drafted, and will be ready for introduction in December. All amendments proposed by local Governments have been acted upon by the Government of India.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

Orders for readjustment of the Adjutant General's Department have been postponed until the Calcutta Session. The Department will then be re-organized to a very considerable extent.

ROBBERY OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Eleven volunteer carbines, twelve bayonets, some pouches and belts have been stolen from St. Peter's College armoury at Agra. The thieves, it appears, dug through a wall, thirty inches thick, to effect an entrance. The police are investigating, but no clue to the robbers has as yet been found.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 1.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101¾
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7-8
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

A Berlin Correspondent learns from Belgrade that the negotiations conducted by M. Garaschanin, the Servian Minister at Paris, with Queen Natalie for her reconciliation with the ex-King Milan and her return to the Servian capital have failed. Queen Natalie refused the proposals made to her, and moreover made no secret of her sympathies with the Radical party. This is, it is stated, the reason why King Alexander dropped his intention of visiting his mother.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news that the Amir is now carrying on the administration himself is confirmed, and Ghulam Haidar Khan will proceed to Asmar again as soon as possible. Ghulam Haidar Khan will also resume negotiations with Mr. Udny at an early date, but at present it is considered advisable for him to remain in Kabul.

Colonel Ellis, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will proceed on leave at the end of the Simla session, Colonel Mitchell being appointed to officiate in the Quatermaster-General's Department during his absence.

On return from leave, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S. will relieve Mr. J. J. Heaten, I.C.S., as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

On return to duty Mr. G. McCorkell, I.C.S., will take up his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty, as Joint Sessions Judge there, and Mr. V. R. Inamdar as Assistant Judge.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Khandeish, whose place will be temporarily taken by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S.

Mr. John Campbell, F.R.I., B.A., has been appointed to act as Teacher of Architectural Drawing in the J. J. School of Art, during the absence of Mr. John Adams, on furlough.

On return to duty Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., will act as Collector and District Magistrate, Broach.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. E. Frost, I.C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Consequent upon the death of Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Mr. E. H. Aitken has been appointed Second Class, Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Third Class, and Mr. E. P. Close, Fourth Class, Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue.

Mr. H. Page, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Two years' furlough has been granted to Mr. A. G. Hudson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Konkan Revenue Survey.

Three months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagari.

Permission to return to duty within the period of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. W. G. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

The officer to be appointed from the Baluchistan Agency to settle the boundary in the Zhob Valley, will commence work in December.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, on Mr. Rand reverting, is to do duty as Assistant Collector, Sholapur; Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., as Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, and Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooke, I.C.S., in a like capacity for Kolaba.

Three months extension of leave, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Secretary of State to the Rev. A. York-Browne, Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev. W. E. Scott his domestic chaplain.

The Rev. C. A. Gilmore has been appointed joint chaplain of Karachi.

Six months' furlough, on medical certificate, has been granted to the Rev. W. A. Dickens, Chaplain of Aden.

Captain S. M. Congreve-Schneider, acting Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

During the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealey, Captain H. M. Abud will act as First Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. W. W. Loch, I. C. S., has been appointed to do duty as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, pending further orders.

During the absence of Lieutenant C. H. Lewis, Captain C. E. Pearse, 5th Bombay Cavalry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

It is expected that the official rate of exchange in French-India and France will be fixed at 1·44 francs per rupee for 1895. The present rate is 1·63, but the bank rate is only about 1·40 franc.

The East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 20th Oct., were Rs. 9,98,704 Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,45,932. Increase, Rs. 1,52,772. Miles open, week ended 20th Oct., 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 20th Oct, 1894, Rs. 600. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 525. Increase, Rs 75. Earnings from 1st July 1894, to 20th Oct., 1894, Rs. 1,38,79,149. From 1st July, 1893, to 20th Oct., 1893, Rs. 1,33,43,953. Increase, Rs. 5,35,196.

Particulars of the fire at Kasauli show that fifty houses were burnt to the ground and very great damage done, although it is believed that no lives were apparently lost.

It is stated that the British officer who has gone out as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the Queen of Madagascar, in view of a rupture with the French, at one time held a commission in the 4th Dragoon Guards. He is a well-known cavalry officer, and has already had compaigning experience in the island. During the war between the Howas and the French, which terminated in 1885, he at one time filled the position of Military Secretary to General Digby Willoughby; while at a later period, when holding an independent command over a column of 15,000 native troops, he fought the only successful action achieved by the Hova forces against the French in the course of that war. Another British officer, who is immediately going out to Madagascar with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Hova forces, and who will be called upon to do the duties of Adjutant-General, is an old West African campaigner.

It is understood that on Saturday the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard was in consultation with the officials of the North-Western Railway with regard to yet another modification of the time table in the interests of Karachi, and owing to the urgent representations of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The fast train service in both directions, it is believed, will be accelerated slightly, leaving Lahore somewhat later, and arriving somewhat earlier than at present, with corresponding alterations *en route*, and Karachi is fortunate in having a friend at Court to look after her interests so promptly. But we have not heard of any attempt being made to redress the grievance of the Punjab in the matter of the fast passenger train to Simla, travellers and mails by which have to wait for five or six hours at Umballa till the train from Delhi comes to take them on to Kalka.

The engine-driver of the ballast train which caused the fatal accident at Chaman, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A telegram from Rangoon states that the ruby mines are gradually being deserted by the workers, who declare that the fees are too high and that the whole business is badly managed from a commercial point of view.

An interesting note on the use of simul wood for tea-boxes in Assam appears in the current number of the *Indian Forester*. Mr. Smythies reports that there is no immediate prospect of the supply becoming exhausted, as the simul tree is of very fast growth, but contractors will have to go further and further from the mills every year. Although the wood is extensively used for tea-boxes in Assam, there appears to be a strong prejudice against it among planters in Dehra Dun.

Sir John Scott has returned to Cairo, and resumed his duties as Minister of Justice. Sir Elwin Palmer, the Khedive's Financial Adviser, has also returned.

An interesting ceremony, says a contemporary, took place at Fyzabad last week, where the Commissioner opened a fountain erected by the Maharaja of Ajudhia as a remembrance of Mr. Hamblin, the Deputy Commissioner, who is about taking furlough after a connection of some years with the district. Instances like this of spontaneous goodwill on the part of native society towards the officials are not so rare in Oudh as in some other parts of the country, as witness the bust of Colonel Horsford, lately subscribed for by the people of the district, among whom he had spent his time as a Deputy Commissioner. But it is pleasant to see that the tradition of the old Oudh Commission still remain, and are descending to the younger school of officers. Colonel Fendall Currie, the Commissioner, adroitly improved the occasion by hoping that the fountain would prove to be the forerunner of a complete system of waterworks, of which Fyzabad stands badly in need. The city has a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, and is well entitled to the boon on that ground alone. But its numbers are swelled every year by some millions of pilgrims who are perpetually thronging to the sacred site of Ajudhia, and whose presence makes a good water-supply nothing less than a necessity. On the other hand, there is the Gogra close at hand, from whose hill-fed streams it could be easily obtained. Under the circumstances the Municipality should not require much pressing to induce them to grapple with the need.

The honour of being the youngest artillery General in the service belongs to Major-General Francis J. Caldecott, C. B., promoted this week in the vacancy made by the retirement of General Rawlins. As he was born in April 1842, General Caldecott gets his promotion at fifty-two years of age, which in these days my be considered a very fair rate of progress. He came out of Addiscombe in the last batch of cadets gazetted from the old East Indian College, and is the first of their number to obtain the rank of Major-General. The list, it may be remembered, was headed by a Bengal Engineer in Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Cunningham, who secured the last Pollock medal awarded by the East India Company at Addiscombe. This officer has since retired, as have most of the cadets of his year. General Caldecott owes his present advancement to the Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy which he secured for services in Southern Afghanistan.

The Bill recently introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council with the object of amending the Police Act of 1861, the Allahabad paper thinks, is likely to attract a good deal of attention from certain classes of the native community. It is one which has been long needed, and its provisions are based on principles of strict justice. Hitherto when disturbances, faction-fights or whatnot, have occurred in rural areas, and it has been deemed advisable to quarter punitive police in the areas affected, the local villagers and resident land-owners have had to pay the cost of this special force. No exemptions were possible under the existing law, the innocent and guilty alike having to contribute their quota. Under the amending Bill power is given to magistrates to exempt from payment all persons who, in his opinion, have been blameless in the matter of the disturbances, and to levy the tax only upon the guilty parties. No one can take exception to this reform, and it should be welcomed by the people when they become acquainted with it. Furthermore it is to be enacted that non-resident owners of property shall not, simply by reason of their absenteeism, be excluded from inclusion in the assessment for the special tax. At present an absentee landlord may actually foment a disturbance and bring down all the terrors of a punitive police force upon a village, while he himself escapes scotfree. In fact there have been cases in which such a landlord has found this the best means of coercing his tenants. Again, where party spirit runs high, a large owner of property, living away in a distant town, may send a body of *lathials* to harass his enemy residing on the spot. A riot occurs, more or less serious in its nature; the authorities quarter additional police in the district; and the resident landowner has to pay the piper, while the real promoter of the row chuckles over his discomfiture. These tactics will be put an end to by the amending Bill, as the magistrate will have power to levy the police-tax on "persons having an interest in land in the local area" affected, whether they are resident or non-resident. Another provision is the granting of compensation to sufferers from the misconduct of others. The wretched villager who has been badly injured in a riot or has had his house wrecked, though he himself has never shared in the local disturbance, will be awarded such sum as the magistrate may fix, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of the Division. Hitherto he has not only had to put up with his losses, but has also had to pay his share of the tax levied to maintain the additional police. The Bill may not prove palatable to absentee landlords or to intriguing zemindars, but it is framed in the interests of the peaceable villager, and public opinion should pronounce strongly in favour of it. It has just been published in the *Gazette*, and will come up for consideration and disposal during the Calcutta session of Government.

Water! Water! Water! It is the cry everywhere, says the *Pioneer*. The village sanitation scheme is practically all water; and no doubt it is of the first consequence both to improve the supplies and to educate the people into a more fastidious mind on the subject. But there are other things essential to health as well as the water we drink. One of them is air, and there is some danger that while people are letting in water, they will be shutting out air. This is inexcusable, for air costs nothing, and its exclusion is the result of artificial labour. Yet at Allahabad, for instance, the Municipality, while they have taken great trouble and incurred immense expense over introducing a water supply, appear to be perfectly indifferent on the subject of air. On every road leading into the place, in all the market gardens by which it is surrounded, in the compounds of the Civil station, and in any little patch of ground that a *mali* can get hold of anywhere, may be seen springing up dense plantations of guava trees in every stage of growth. The plant has always been a favourite one at Allahabad: it does well with little looking after, and of late years there seems to have been a silent revolution taking place in local agriculture which caused the cultivator to find that guava growing pays better than anything else. If any member of the Municipal Board were to make a journey down towards the Convent or to Papamau, he would see how acres of ground there which were formerly under field crops are being laid down in guava groves. These trees, as everyone knows, are planted in rows a few feet apart. They grow up very rapidly to about ten feet, and thicken out even faster, so that a guava plantation five or six years old is just as impenetrable an obstacle to the circulation of air as a wall of the same height. At the present rate, in a short time the whole town and station will be shut in with a guava rampart to keep off the breezes, and not only this, but such air as moves within the circle is impeded and confined by the local plantations which are allowed to spring up at every corner. The effect will be to render the place more hot, more muggy and less healthy than it now is. The Board occasionally makes a show of activity in the way of suppressing the cultivation of the tall crops, such as bajra and jowar, within municipal limits, but it appears to be paying no attention whatever to this far more serious nuisance. But the average "Member," it is to be feared, is the sort of person into whose head you can only introduce one idea at the expense of knocking another out.

At Nancy the conduct of prisoners appearing before the Criminal Appeal Court seems to be rather trying to the judges. In a single day they have had to deal with three cases in which insulting remarks were addressed to them. From the punishments inflicted, it is possible to measure the relative gravity in the French judicial mind of the different offences. Louis Steiner, who described them as a lot of good-for-nothing fellows ("tas de vauriens") was ordered to be imprisoned on this account for two years over and above the term of his sentence, which was confirmed; Francois Racquinet, who applied to the judges an opprobrious epithet reflecting upon the morality of their wives, received an extra term of three years; and Louis Briot, who called them "a set of cows," came off worst of all, for five years were added to his sentence for thus relieving his pent-up feelings.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP BRITANNIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain J. L. Parfitt, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th October, calling at Plymouth on the 12th, Gibraltar on the 15th, Port Said on the 21st, and Suez on the 22nd idem. She has brought Nos. 4, 7, 9, and 18 Company's Western Division R.A., for Roorkee, Secunderabad, Jhansi, and Rangoon, respectively, and drafts; Nos. 3 and 26th Eastern Division R.A., from Gibraltar, for Bombay and Roorkee, consisting of 58 officers, 15 ladies, 7 children, 1,418 men, 61 women, and 96 children. During the voyage there were two deaths, one of a soldier and the other of a child. Several entertainments, such as concerts, dances, &c., were held on board. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. Officers and troops all express themselves highly pleased with the arrangements made. The following is the list of officers.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col and Mrs W Aitken, R A
Lieut Col J J S Chisholme, 5th Lancers
Major and Mrs A Burton, R A
Major N Maxwell, R A
Major and Mrs C P Priscott, D S O, R A
Surg-Major and Mrs E O Reynolds, A M S
Surg-Major S O Stuart, A M S
Major and Mrs A J J Ross and child, 2nd R Lanc Regt
Major J G Sparke, 2nd York, L I
Capt H Geddes, R A
Capt D Carry, 1st East Lancs
Capt and Mrs R J Forbes, sister and child, 1st Hants
Capt and Mrs W Bertram, 2nd Manchester
Surg-Capt A Stables, A M S
Lieut W M Hall, 2nd W Yorks Regt
Lieut J Belhouse, R A
Lieut E W Grove, R A
Lieut C D R Gray, R A
Lieut B R Kirwan, R A
Lieut A W Brown, 2nd Suffolk
Lieut A B Whatman, 1st Som L I
Lieut W A T McTaggart, Lanc Fus
Surg-Lieut A J Chambers, A M S
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs J O'Neill and 2 children, 2nd R Lanc
2nd-Lieut A A Montgomery, R A
2nd-Lieut J S Ollivant, R A
2nd-Lieut C E T Rolland, R A
2nd-Lieut C E Blandford, R A
2nd-Lieut W E Edwards, R A
2nd-Lieut G Stoddard, R A
2nd-Lieut T E M Lane, Unattached List
Wife of Capt L G Watkins, R A
Wife of Major Thackeray and 2 children, R A
Rev E Bronzerst, (R C) Acting Chaplain
Rev J G Deed, (C of E) Acting Chaplain

FROM PLYMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major C D Cottrel, R A
Major F R Thackeray, R A
Major and Mrs G. G. Monck-Mason, R A
Major R C E North, R A
Capt C W Brownlow, R A
Capt M M Noble, R A
Lieut S G Jobb, R A
Lieut C K Bushe, R A
Lieut W McGildrowny, R A
2nd-Lieut W T Armitage, R A
2nd-Lieut F F Corbett, R A
2nd-Lieut R H Goodwin, R A
2nd Lieut E L Hardcastle, R A
2nd-Lieut R B Crofton, R A
2nd-Lieut A S Cotton, R A
2nd-Lieut H P R Coode, R A

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs E J K Priestley, R A
Capt A H Short, R A
Capt and Mrs H Rouse, R A
Lieut A M N Mackenzie, R A
2nd-Lieut C R Kelly, R A
2nd-Lieut H Biddulph, R A
2nd-Lieut H G Sargeaunt, R A
2nd-Lieut A J Thomson, R A

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Lieut C S Fellows, South Lanc Regt.

MILITARY NEWS.

One year's leave on private affairs has been granted to Lieut. O. M. J. de Costa, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Surgeon-Lieuts. V. B. Bennett, H. M. Moore, and Dudley Carter Johnson have been added to the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Permission to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Captain A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., and Major W. G. Alban, Major J. W. Wray, Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Captain H. W. Seymour, and Lieut. W. Ayerst, all of the Staff Corps.

Those who knew Major-General Beagough, C.B., in India, will be pleased to hear of his selection for the command of an infantry brigade at Aldershot, which will doubtless prove the stepping stone to a higher appointment on the Staff. General Beagough takes up duty at Aldershot with the commencement of the new year.

Major F. G. Alexander has obtained from the Secretary of State two months' extension of leave on medical certificate; and Captain G. A. Gott, one month, on private affairs; Lieut. C. F. Harold, two months, on medical certificate; and Lieut. F. Bullock, R. E., one month, on medical certificate. All these officers, with the exception of the last named, are attached to the Staff Corps.

A lengthy *Gazette* announces the appointments of a large number of Sandhurst cadets to their first commissions. Among their number is Lord Ampthill's younger son, the Hon'ble Victor Russell, who enjoys the exceptional distinction of being not only a godson of her Majesty, but also of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany and the Empress Victoria. This honour was conferred in Berlin when Lord Ampthill was there as our Ambassador at a memorable period in European history.

STOPPING A MAIL STEAMER.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Maubin, in Burma, in which Mr. Pennell, Deputy Commissioner of that district, is described as playing a prominent part. It seems that the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer Alguada carrying the Imperial mails, arrived at Maubin on the night of the 9th instant, when a number of policemen, with Messrs. Pennell, Durrant and Rogers, came on board, and forthwith commenced arresting the crew of the steamer. The Captain remonstrated and called the attention of Mr. Pennell to the ill-treatment his lascars and serangs were receiving at the hands of the policemen. Mr. Pennell replied: "I want the tax."

Captain Eccles, commanding the steamer, then describes what followed, when he asked, "What tax?" "He replied, "The capitation-tax," and further said that he would arrest all my men. My reply was, "Then do you mean to arrest the steamer?" He said, "No; I do not arrest the steamer; only the men." I asked him how the steamer was to proceed on her voyage without her men, and told him that I was carrying Her Majesty's mails. His reply was, "That is nothing to me." He then said, "If you will give me a list of the names of your men so that I can collect the tax on your return trip, I will allow you to proceed." I asked him to give me that in writing as it would be a more business-like way of doing things. He referred me to Mr. Durrant and Mr. Rogers as witnesses to what he said. The row then subsided and we proceeded on our voyage. With a view to preventing further molestation in Maubin, I got the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada to take the tax, which tax I believe is not legal. The Myook, I understand, was under written instructions from the Deputy Commissioner to collect the tax, and was in trouble because he had not collected any previously. Hence the extra severe measures that have been resorted to. I would be greatly obliged if you would inform me on behalf of my serang who is responsible for the damage he has sustained."—*Englishman*.

The *Rangoon Times*, commenting on this extraordinary proceeding, remarks:—"The comicality of the thing strikes one, arresting the progress of Her Majesty's mails as a means of collecting Her Majesty's taxes. It's like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face."

THE SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme of the above Conference:—

The Seventh Provincial Conference holds its first sitting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute.

The chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim, will welcome the assembled delegates and briefly address them.

The president-elect will then deliver an address.

The delegates will elect a subjects committee for the purpose of determining the subjects to be discussed during the two following evenings.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 30 was 458, giving a death-rate of 27·39 per annum per thousand as against 24·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 122 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 4, measles; 52, phthisis; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 73, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 25, still-born; 56, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 19; Bhattia 6; Hindu of other caste, 209; Hindu outcaste, 43; Mussalman, 113; Parsee, 19; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 27·8 as against 28·9 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·9 the average over the past five years.

An extension of time will be granted by the Government of India for the preparation of the new Indian Railway Rules.

The New South Wales Government is sending four officers of the New South Wales military forces to India for a course of instruction.

ALEXANDER III. OF RUSSIA.

Alexander III., Emperor of All the Russias, who died yesterday, was born on the 26th February, 1845, according to the old style of reckoning which still prevails in Russia, on the 10th March, by the Gregorian calendar. He was the second son of Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He ascended the throne in 1881 after the assassination of his father by the Nihilists. But it was not until two years afterwards that he was crowned, for the Nihilists were active, and Alexander to elude them lived in retirement at Gatschina, governing a people whom he never saw. As is well-known, the Czarina, now stricken with grief, is the younger sister of the Princess of Wales, a daughter of the King of Denmark. The story of his marriage is remembered by most of us, as it formed a precedent to the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May. His elder brother had been betrothed to the Princess Maria Dagmar, and after his death was married by Alexander. His reign has not been a notable one, for it has been mainly devoted to the suppression of Nihilism. But his Imperial Majesty certainly did much to develope military power of Russia, and to turn to best advantage her Asiatic and Caucasian provinces. Less is known of the Czar than of other monarchs, for, as Mr. Felix Vothovsky wrote not long ago, there are spheres of Russian life which are strictly interdicted to literature—indeed to the eye and ear of the whole Russian people. They are allowed to be informed now and then (*post factum*) at what reviews the Czar has made his appearance. They get regular intelligence about all births and deaths occurring in the innumerable royal family, as they must know the proper time both for rejoicing and sorrowing.

THE CZAR AS CZAREWITCH.

It is said that, before his accession to the throne, the late Czar, in private life, was cheerful and simple, fond of pleasantry and of jests, which, in spite of their being constantly repeated, produced the impression of heartiness. He thought it his duty when he had adopted a course of action to follow it out "with a fearlessness and severity which cost him no effort precisely because of the narrowness of his vision and the coldness of his nature. Not a trace of his grandfather's qualities, we are told by a recent German author, descended to his grandson. Alexander III. grew up under the influence of the great agitation which attended the abolition of serfdom, when all existing institutions were called in question. When eleven years old, he was impressed by the total collapse of the institution set by his grandfather, and by the wholesale desertion of the men who had been looked upon as the pillars of the old system. One after another the fundamental institutions of Nicholas crumbled to dust as soon as the breath of the new time began to touch them. What was previously regarded as sacred and venerable, lost its significance in a night, and we need not wonder that the boy who had been brought up in the Winter Palace failed to understand the new condition of things. Until his twentieth year Alexander Alexandrovich had no prospect of succeeding to the throne. He was brought up as a soldier, as exclusively as his grandfather had been before him; it was natural, therefore, when his brother died, that he should have found himself totally unprepared for the fulfilment of his future duties. But it was impossible for him to shut his eyes to his destiny with all the *naivete* of former times, and to consider a ruler's calling and a ruler's capacity as convertible terms. For he had been a witness of the terrible crises of 1860 and 1861—the first "students' disturbances," the abolition of serfdom, the rebellious outbreaks of the peasantry, the hostile demonstrations of the nobility; in 1862—the revolutionary May fires, the issue of the Statutes of the new judicial and provincial administration; and in 1863—the Polish-Lithuanian revolution. But the task of remedying the defects of the past appeared enormously difficult to one who had formerly considered it sufficient to fulfil the ordinary duties pertaining to his office. Nevertheless he was not daunted. He applied himself assiduously to his studies, and it was while he was in the midst of these that the first of the attempts directed against his father's life was made. The event shook the very foundations of his existence; he felt himself on the verge of an abyss whose yawning depth was not dreamt of by the wisest men of the time. The events which followed this criminal attempt, wrote Mr. Von Samson—

were accompanied by a vexatious party warfare which continued during the following year, and was never completely settled. This was the year of Alexander Alexandrovich's marriage with the intended bride of his deceased brother. The malcontents, as always happens, tried to ingratiate themselves with the heir to the throne, and to perplex and entangle his straightforward nature in the meshes of their interminable intrigues. It was known that the Emperor had betrayed a certain amount of sympathy with European Liberals, even when their influence was on the decline, and that he took an interest in the successes of Prussia, which had come to the front since 1866. This was gall and wormwood to the fanatics of the national party. It enabled the supporters of Aksakov and Katkov to play upon the Czarevich, and by pointing to a return of dangers which were only apparently allayed to inspire him with fears of impending dangers: it also sufficed to cast suspicion on the ministers Valuev and Shuvalov, who favoured a European policy.

Tschikalov, a discharged provincial governor, had attacked Valuev with singular virulence since the winter of 1867-1868, the year of famine. He was a base intriguer, who, as a member of the committee of distress, of which the Czarevich was president, tried to establish a party hostile to the Minister of the Interior, and he managad to entangle his august patron in a correspondence with Aksakov, which fell at last into the hands of the secret police, and involved the Grand Duke in angry disputes with Count Shuvalov. Subsequently Bogolyubov, a painter, succeeded in becoming one of the confidants of the Czarevich. He made skilful use of the general discontent with Alexander II's friendship for Prussia in 1870, and raised against the Czarevich the suspicion of carrying on a systematic opposition to his father's policy. At that time certain radical worshippers of Gambetta were momentarily successful in gaining the ear of the Czarevich, and of obtaining for him the reputation of entertaining ideas of a decidedly constitutional character. The Commune and the events of May, 1871, quickly dispelled these foolish notions; but the Czarevich never retreated from the position into which he had been driven. These velleities, which were so little in keeping with the transparent honesty of his character, and which had been forced upon him, were only brought to a close by the outbreak of the Turkish war. What this war brought in its train was worse than anything that had been seen before. After a promising beginning, disappointment followed upon disappointment; one authority after another crumbled into dust, and the Czarevich was once more forced into opposition to his father. The Czarevich knew better than the Czar that the charges of embezzlement and dishonesty made against the commander-in-chief were only too well founded, that the impression produced by the defeats before Plevna had caused a threatening agitation in the minds of the soldiers, and that the retirement of the Czar to Gorny-Stjuden, and his disappearance for weeks from the eyes of the people, were fraught with serious dangers. The memorial forwarded through Vorontsoy to the seat of war was addressed not to the Emperor, but to the Czarevich. In this memorial Aksakov proposed the appointment of a central committee, consisting of delegates of all the zemstvos which should take the business in hand, and find out more capable men than those who were formerly army captains; and it was not the fault of the Czarevich that this document was disregarded. Deeply moved by the horrors of the war, which as a conscientious commander of an army corps, he had become acquainted with in all their terrible details. The Czarevich on his return from the seat of war produced on all those who happened to see him the impression of a thorough pessimist.

HIS DISADVANTAGES.

The disadvantages Alexander Czarevich suffered under were great. Naturally severe and simple-minded, the Czarevich, from his twentieth year, stood under the weight of a task whose magnitude was above his powers and his education. He was torn hither and thither by impressions of the most contradictory kind. He was deceived in everything which he had accepted as fixed and authoritative. He was excluded from all participation in the business which should form the work of his life, and from the nature of his position he was prevented from sharing with trusted friends the burden imposed upon him. The consequence of all this was that he lost confidence in himself and in his powers.

His grandfather had tried one system, his father the opposite, and both were baffled—both had found out that the instrument of war had failed at the critical moment, just as the painfully elaborated civil order had done, and that a desertion had followed the failure, making the professions of the most loyal people in the earth appear a mockery and a lie. Where should belief in the future and confidence in oneself be found, in the midst of a chaos which seemed incomparably worse than anything which had ever been experienced in the so-called "pagan" lands of the West?

The catastrophe of March 1st (13th) happened, as is well known, on the day on which Alexander II. had resolved to call an assembly composed of representatives of all provincial *zemstvos*. He acted on the advice of three of his most prominent ministers—Loris Melikov, Milyutin and Abaza, the Minister of Finance. It was only when the horrified son stood before the shockingly mutilated corps of his father Mr. Von Samson tells us in the very excellent work which Mr Morrison has translated, that he became acquainted with the particulars of the resolution which had been taken.

ALEXANDER III. AS CZAR.

Friends and foes agreed that Alexander ruler of all the Russians possesses in an unusual degree the virtues of an estimable private man—an excellent husband, a loving father, an economical and conscientious master of his house. He has an antipathy to all kinds of untruthfulness, immorality, and frivolity, and he is distinguished for the industry and punctuality with which he fulfils the duties of his high calling. "Disinclined to every kind of coquetry, he goes his own way without courting the favour and applause of the people, and without using any of those little arts by which men in his station are wont to ingratiate themselves. When one sees him for the first time he looks as severe and imperious as his grandfather. Like him, too, Alexander III. is firm, resolute, averse to all concessions, and so completely penetrated with the right of his personality and his exceptional position, that inaccessibility to foreign influences and to considerations of doubt or apprehension can be easily understood. The Emperor's innate nature was said to be impressionable, and ever prone to be at variance with itself; his contact with the world drove him to distrust and doubt both himself and others; in spite of his most strenuous endeavours to become a self-sufficient autocrat, he never succeeded in the process. His characteristic reserve arose partly from an inborn and invincible shyness, partly from a want of self-confidence. The undeviating persistence in following out a given line of action represented a sense of duty which had been painfully acquired; not from an inner necessity.

HIS HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

Notwithstanding all Mr. Stead said in the Czar's favour, Mr. Volhovsky condemns him as a obstinate narrow-minded man who with the pertinacity of strong conviction clung to the idea that it is good to do evil. He was

a hot-tempered person who has to keep himself in check by means of reason, which he unfortunately is not very abundantly provided with. He is supposed to be very kind at heart, yet all around him tremble, as he is convinced that to be independent he must be stern. He is supposed to be honest, and so in a certain way he is; and yet he does things which are not easily reconciled with honesty, simply understood. As early as the Turkish war Alexander III. lost all belief in the honesty of Russian bureaucracy, and in the efficacy of the control exercised over it at present. He had many opportunities later on to see clearly how grossly he was cheated by his own agents, Alexaner III.'s honesty came out in its unmistakable character—the honesty of a good householder and shopkeeper, but certainly not that of the sovereign of a great state. He felt himself entrusted by fate, history, or the orthodox Almighty, with a certain position, a certain power; this power he must transmit undiminished to his children and grandchildren. And so he will, at any cost. He is too good a father, and too honest in filling the duties of his position, not too "honestly torture over a hundred millions of men, women, and children, provided his "duty" towards the dynasty and the principle of autocratic bureaucracy be done!

One of his predecessors, Peter I., was not such a good father. He had put to the rack, tried, and secretly executed (those were cruel, brutal times) his own son Alexis because he considered him a traitor to the Russian nation. He was not a very good father, no; but he was undoubtedly *a really honest sovereign*. I am afraid Alexander III. is not much like him. Even not going, in our standard of a ruler's honesty, so far as that, one may feel very disappointed when looking into some particulars of the present Czar's personalities and activity.

HIS INCOMINGS AND OUTGOINGS.

Of the social life of the Czar and his communications with those who were obliged to come in contact with much has been written. It is said that he preferred to transact business with his ministers and generals rather by writing than by word of mouth, as he wished to avoid the discussion of subjects with which he was unacquainted. As a matter of duty he received hundreds of his subjects from all parts of his enormous Empire; but he never allowed them to discuss minute points because he feared explanations which might lead to difficulties. He avoided as far as possible direct and lengthy transactions with foreign diplomatists, because he had no confidence in his power of estimating them at their proper value and because he has less facility in expressing himself in French than he would like to avow.

Conscientious and industrious, it is said, he has gradually learnt to master the little round of his official duties: what lies outside this is carefully avoided, and for this reason meetings and intercourse with foreign monarchs are limited to the utmost (his friendly and unpretentious father-in-law naturally excepted). The fear of being forced to play a second part follows the grandson of the "infallible" Nicholas like a phantom. As is natural, the depression of the Czar, who is constantly pre-occupied in fulfilling the duties of his position, communicates itself to his *entourage*, and this depression produces a feeling of discomfort in the life of the Court which cannot be disputed by the most friendly witnesses. Although personally courageous he feels the prudential considerations that have to be taken with regard to the thousand dangers that surround him so galling as to deprive life of all its joy. Crushed by his official position, and compelled to constant repression of his true nature, he rises above the contradiction between *being* and *seeming* most of all during those periodical visits which he makes to the Court of Denmark. Here, where the feeling of responsibility is cast aside, he can give free play to his frank, pleasant, robust nature, but in the ordinary course of things he represses his feeling with a painful conscientiousness. Still the inner discord betrays itself to the attentive observer everywhere—in the salon, on parade, and even in the midst of festivities. The appearance of the tall, stately, vigorous man with the fine broad forehead betokens a mixture of strength and weakness, disdainful pride and invincible shyness, a mind constantly occupied with itself. This explains how he, who as a prince was merely unsociable, has arrived at a degree of isolation within the last few years which surpasses anything ever shown by his predecessors. Intercourse with his so-called intimate friends is strictly limited. Relations with persons standing outside the usual circle are almost excluded, and in the place of a personal exchange of views with the advisers of the throne, there has arisen more and more a preference for documentary work and written intercourse, which, according to the views of the initiated, works very successfully. Men of genius are to be found in the *entourage* of Alexander III. as rarely as they were under his predecessors, and, if they ever should be discovered, their fate would be very little different to that of the philosopher's stone. Alexander, in contradistinction to his father, whose nervous, emotional, and weak nature was alloyed with a considerable element of internal frigidity, is in his disposition violent and passionate.

A VIOLENT TEMPER.

Accustomed to keep his inner nature in check and under the control of reason, declares the writer we quote, he can whenonce he breaks loose, storm and rave with as little heed to consequences as his dreaded grandfather ever did. The reports which are current on this point are not without foundation, but they are for the most part greatly exaggerated. The atmosphere of painful restraint which pervades the Court shows that these outbursts of passion are not infrequently directed against intimate and dear friends (at times the dearest), but it proves at the same time that these explosions arise from physical causes, and that they have nothing in common with the strictly estimable moral nature of the man.

ANOTHER CHARACTER SKETCH.

A composite personality sheltering behind the pseudonym of "E. B. Lanin" wrote a character sketch of the recent Czar in the *Contemporary Review*. This is what we are told is the real clue to the character of the Czar :—

THE CLUE TO HIS CHARACTER.

"The Czar, like the bulk of his countrymen, is a believer in the continuous interference of Providence with the course of human events, in the divine missions of men and women, in modern prophecies, miracles, voices, and visions ; and his belief in his own special mission as God's vicegerent is of the nature of Tertullian's faith, which, having fed upon all accessible impossibilities, waxed stronger and craved for more. And this is the real clue to his character, the source of his strength and weakness. In other words, the unity in this bewildering multiplicity, the cement that knits together the fragments of this curious psychological mosaic, is a mistaken religious sense of duty based upon an exaggerated sense of importance.

The Czar's moral staple consists mainly of negative virtues which leave the imagination cold. There are no white-hot passions, no headstrong vices, no noble enthusiasms which distinguish the born ruler of men. His attitude is usually quiescent ; his passivity frequently Buddhistic ; and whenever the spirit bloweth upon him as it listeth it puffeth up quite as often as it moves and inspirits. Truly it is well for many humam beings—and the Czar is one of the multitude—that, in spite of the contrary assertion of the German mystic, character is something very different from destiny. Those who accuse the Emperor of cruelty, wrong the man and misconstrue his acts.

THE PEACE-KEEPER OF EUROPE.

"Lanin" says that none of his Ministers entertain the sligtest doubt that even at the present day the mental arc of an ordinary Russian farmer is quite sufficient to measure the curb of the intellectual circle of a ruler which is nonsense.

"Lanin" admits that—

The will of this one man, opposed by his courtiers, his officers, and his favourite journalists, is the only barrier that stands between Europe and a sanguinary war.

The Peace-keeper of Europe is devoid of any personal ambition excepting to do his duty and keep the peace. We are told :—Alexander III. has never regarded his kingly office as anything but a heavy burden which personal inclination as well as common prudence imperatively urged him to shake off ; and he richly deserves all the credit attaching to the mistaken sense of religious duty with which he struggled against the former, and the manly courage which he successfully opposed to the latter. His own modest ambition would have been amply satisfied could he have tasted the quiet joys of family life, bringing up his children in the warm sunshine of his affection, and giving them the best education he knew of. He never coveted a crown, and when he found himself in possession of the heaviest crowd in Europe, he placed his head under it with the melancholy resignation of the condemned criminal holding his head under the fatal noose. "It's awfully hard lines that I, of all others, should become Emperor of Russia," was his remark soon after it had become an accomplished fact.

LIFE AT GATCHINA.

The following is the account of the way in which the Czar spends his day :—

The Czar's daily habits of life are those of a Pope rather than of a secular monarch, his relaxations those of a prisoner rather than of a potentate. When residing at Gatchina he generally rises at seven a.m., whereas few noblemen in the capital leave their beds much before midday : and I am personally acquainted with two who rise with the regularity of clockwork at three o'clock every day. He then takes a quiet stroll in the uninteresting, well-watched palace park, returns to early breakfast, and engages in severe manual labour as a preparation for the official work of the day. The latter consists mainly in the reading and signing of enormous piles of edicts, ukases, laws, and reports, all of which he conscientiously endeavours to understand. Upon the margins of these documents he writes his decision or his impressions with a frankness and *abandon* which laughs prudence and propriety to scorn. He writes down the thoughts suggested by what he reads just as they occur, employing the picturesque phraseology in which they embody themselves. And the former are not always very correct nor the latter very refined. "They are a set of hogs," is a phrase that recurs more frequently than most. "What a beast he is !" is another *ekaya skotina*. The account of a fire, of a failure of the crops, of a famine, or of some other calamity, is almost invariably commented upon in the one stereotyped word, "discouraging" (*neyooteshitelno*).

Lunch is always served at one o'clock, and consists of three courses, including soup, in the preparation of which Russian cookery is far ahead of that of the rest of Europe. After lunch the Emperor takes his recreation in the park, walking or working, conversing with the members of his family or with General Richter, General Tsherevin, or one of his adjutants. He generally reads the newspapers at this time of the day —viz., the "Grashdanin" and the "Moscow Gazette" (the Novoe Vremya, which is presented to him each day on special paper, he rarely honours with a glance), and listens to the reading of the summary of the previous day's news, which consists of extracts from the Russian and foreign papers selected by officials and copied out in a calligraphic hand on the finest paper in the empire. Besides these *precis*, one of foreign, the other of home news, he takes a keen delight in hearing the gossip and scandal of the fashionable world of the capital.

Recreation over, the Emperor gives audience to those Ministers whose reports are due on that day, discusses the matters laid before him, and reads over the edicts drawn up for his signature, signing them or putting them aside for future consideration. At eight p.m. dinner, consisting of four courses, is served *en famille*. After dinner the Czar takes tea in the private apartments of the Empress, where he invariably appears in a check blouse and leather belt, which would impart a rude shock to the notions of Court etiquette prevalent in most European countries.

The Emperor takes a visible delight in manual labour, which, in his case, is a physical necessity no less than a favourite pastime. He unhesitatingly puts his hand to any kind of work that has to be done, but his usual occupation is to fell huge trees, saw them into planks, plane them, and generally prepare them for the cabinet-maker.

HIS LITERARY TASTE.

The Czar, in spite of all his occupations, is lonely, yes, and sighs for the quiet pleasures of a private life. "Ah, how I long to bury myself in the country, and live on an estate," he has often said ; but as he is called to a throne, he remains at the post of duty. Even "Lanin" is constrained to declare :—

Whatever the Czar's faults, even the strictest censor will admit that, from a man who holds thus tenaciously on to a post of suffering and danger in the silent manliness of grief, in the belief that he is performing a duty to his people and his God, it is impossible to withhold the tribute of respect reserved for the noble and the brave.

The Czar's intellectual occupations are not nearly so fatiguing as his physical labours, and his reading is less varied and extensive than that of many of the ladies who frequent his court. Besides the two newspapers already named, and two historical reviews, he confines his reading to Russian, French, and English novels. Among the novelists of his own country he prefers Count Tolstoi, little though he relishes him as a preacher. Music has a soothing effect upon him, as it had upon Saul, but, like Kant, he displays a particular fondness for loud music. He himself plays the trombone with as much success as any specialist in his military band, and occasionally organises quartettes at the palace in which he takes an active part with his favourite instrument. His love for the fine arts is moderately developed, and is excelled by the correct taste which he has uniformly displayed in all the purchases of pictures he has ever effected at home or abroad.

For science the Czar has no appreciative organ. Russian history, where it merges into romance—the Russian history painted by Repin and dramatised by Count Tolstoi—possesses powerful attractions for a monarch the dream of whose life it is to resuscitate the spirit, if not the outward form, of the forgotten past.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

"Lanin" recognises his absolute truthfulness :—

Respect for his word, whether that word assumes the form of a promise, a threat, or opinion, is one of the main virtues and faults of the Russian Emperor, whose dogged stubbornness often heightens, and sometimes wholly alters the ethical colour of his actions.

Of moral courage, he adds, the Czar possesses enough for a hero or a martyr. He chronicles the following saying :—

"Cleverness ! ability !" he one day exclaimed scornfully to M. Vyschnegradsky, when that gentleman proposed X. for an important post in the Ministry, and depreciated E. as an honest, mediocrity, "we have too much cleverness and ability as it is. A little more honesty will stand us in good stead. I mean to appoint E." And he did appoint him, to the detriment of the administration.

Nor can it be denied that his reply to the Queen of Denmark, when she and her husband exhausted their entreaties in urging him to deal more mercifully with the Stundists, was he lacking in a certain dry sarcasm when he is reported to have said :—

I, a born Russian, find it a most difficult task to govern my people from Gatchina, which, as you know, is in Russia ; and now do you really fancy that you, who are foreigners, can rule them more successfully from Copenhagen ?

ERRORS OF AUTHORS.

THE queer mental obliviousness which sometimes leads men to forget or ignore facts which are perfectly obvious to everybody but themselves, and at most times to themselves also, writes the *Globe-Democrat*, has often been noted in the case of professional authors. It was while labouring under a fit of aberration that Macaulay, when speaking of the manner in which great minds discredited themselves when stooping to tasks beneath them, said that it would be unfair to estimate Goldsmith by "The Vicar of Wakefield," or Scott by "The Life of Napoleon." He wrote the lines with his own hand, himself re-read and revised it, then read and corrected the proofs, and after the review in which the article was published (the *Edinburgh*, of October 1841) had appeared, it occurred to the author that he meant to have written "History of Greece" intead of "Vicar of Wakefield." Macaulay knew perfectly well what he wanted to write, but the familiarty of the expression made him oblivious to his real meaning, and, without intending to do so, he wrote "Vicar of Wakefield" from mere force of habit. Writers of fiction are peculiarly liable to errors when stating matters of fact. It not infrequently happens that one part of the narrative fails completely to tally with another. Several such errors, caused by sheer forgetfulness, are to be found in "Robinson Crusoe." When he wished to swim out to the wreck he feared that the distance would be too great if attempted with his clothes on, so he stripped and went out, and after his arrival, forgetting all about his nude condition, the author made him fill his pockets with biscuits from the ship's stores. A little later in the same connection he made Robinson mourn for the loss of his clothes, swept away by the tide, forgetful that there were several trunks of sailors' clothing on board the ship, to say nothing of the stores carried by the purser.

Shakespeare speaks of King John and his barons fighting with cannon, whereas these instruments of destruction were then entirely unknown: he causes one character to mention printing a couple of hundred year before the time of Gutenberg, and another to allude to striking clocks in the days of Julius Cæsar; he mentions a billiard-table as part of the furniture of Cleopatra's summer palace, and causes Hector to quote Aristotle ; he makes ridiculous blunders in geography, giving seaports to Bohemia, an inland country, and speaking of Delphos as an island. All these were probably blunders of ignorance, for in matters like these the great dramatist seldom rose above the common knowledge of his day ; but in Hamlet there are two exceedingly curious mistakes evidently the result of pure forgetfulness. One is in the speech made by the ghost to Hamlet :—

> But that I am forbid
> To tell the secrets of my prison house,
> I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
> Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
> Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
> Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
> And each particular hair to stand on end
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine ;
> But this eternal blazon must not be
> To ears of flesh and blood. List, list, oh list!

If the passage has any meaning it must refer to the story of the murder, which the ghost, in spite of his earnest assertion that he is forbidden to disclose, immediately proceeds to narrate. In a popular novel of recent date the author decided to kill his victim with consumption, and then gave him all the symptoms of pneumonia. Wilkie Collins avoided blunders of this kind by a curiously practical method. When he wished to use sickness as a means of promoting the plot of his story, he interviewed the family physician on the subject. In one of Massinger's plays a rival powders a bouquet with poison, a lady takes the flowers in her hand, her lover kisses the tips of her fingers and drops dead. Even Shakespeare is sometimes gravely in error when he undertakes to dispose of his characters by poisoning them, as witness the famous case of Hamlet's father, who, as the dramatist alleges, was murdered by having poison poured into his ears, and died without waking.

The "Count of Monte Cristo" is full of slips that could have occurred only through the author's forgetfulness. The fortune with which he endows his hero is enormous, being about 4,000,000 dols to begin with, and after years of the most reckless expenditure, after money has been scattered with both hands and in lavishly prodigal fashion, the author assures his readers in calm forgetfulness of the amount with which he started the count on his career, that the remainder is over 10,000,000 dols. Thackeray, who was exceedingly anxious to get everything right, was perpetually getting things wrong. Any reader who takes the pains to examine critically the works of the great English satirist, will find innumerable blunders, arising for the most part simply from carelessness. The names are mixed, the hero is sometimes called by the name of one of the other characters, and in at least one place an important personage is called by a name from another novel. This was Philip Firmin, whom he called Clive Newcome. Nor was this his worst blunder, for in another story he killed and buried old Lady Kew, and later brought her again on the scene to round off a corner of the story.

George Eliot, whose knowledge of science is highly commended, in "The Mill on the Floss" makes the odd blunder of having the boat overtaken in mid-stream by a mass of drift floating at a more rapid rate than the frail craft, a physical impossibility. More than one astronomer has pointed out the mistakes Charles Reade has perpetrated in astronomy and geography. But Reade is not the only sinner in this particular. Howells sometimes makes a parade of his knowledge, and in one place in "Silas Lapham" alludes to the "rank and file" as synonymous with officers and men. Dean Swift speaks of Pennsylvania as a frozen, desert plain, a blunder that might be extenuated on the score of the ignorance prevailling in his time, and, for that matter, ever since, in England, of American matters ; while Amelia B. Edwards, in "Hand and Glove," mentions "an overseer on a Massachusetts cotton plantation."

The unlucky author of "Don Quixote," writing in his cellar-gaol, with the stone window ledge for a desk, could not be expected to have the accuracy of a scholar, and the circumstances under which his great book was written no doubt furnish at least a partial explanation of its innumerable oversights and blunders. With regard to Mambrino's helmet—*i. e.* the barber's basin—we are told that when the galley slaves attacked the Don, they took the basin from his head and broke it all to pieces. A little further along, Sancho had the basain, intending to get it mended; still further, it is again mentioned as "broken into a thousand pieces," and the same day the Don comes into the company at the inn with the basin on his head. In one place we are assured that Gines de Passamonte stole Dapper, Sancho's donkey, and a few lines further on it is stated that "Sancho, seated on Dapper, jogged on leisurely after his master." Sancho left his wallet at the tavern, where he suffered the blanket tossing, and a little later had his greatcoat stolen by the galley slaves, but a short time after, finding a portmanteau in the mountains, he crammed the gold into his wallet and put the linen into his greatcoat pockets. So careless was the author, that in one place he makes a large party eat two suppers in one evening.

The *Sardanapalus* is an imaginative, not an historical, performance, and when he wrote it Byron must have known perfectly well that the Sardanapalus of history was an entirely different character from the one is supposed to be in Byron's drama. When speaking of Xerxes' ships, about 1,200 in number, Byron multiplies them into thousands. Nor is he entirely correct in his geography, for he alludes to Taos as an island, whereas it is a seaport in Asia Minor. Greene, the dramatist, speaks of Delphos as an island of Greece, but Delphos is an inland city, as he might have learned by consulting any map or other books of reference. Longfellow makes as bad a mistake as any when, in an effort to be classical, he crowns the death angel with amaranth, the flower of life and the life angel with asphodels. Longfellow simply got the two mixed. The phenomena of the moon's changes are, however, of a nature that seem to befog the Poetic mind to an incredible extent. Rider Haggard, for instance, in his romance, "King Solomon's Mines," tells of an eclipse that took place at the new moon, a blunder that was not much worse than that of Dickens, who speaks of the new moon in the east in the evening, and Besant hardly improves on the situation when, in "The Children of Gibeon," he makes a new moon come above the eastern sky at two o'clock in the morning. So, also, Coleridge gets his ideas of the moon fearfully confused when, in the "Ancient Mariner," he speaks of a new moon rising in the east with a bright star between her horns. Trollope was heartily laughed at by his acquaintances for causing Andy Scott to "come whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth." Annoyed at their gibes, he claimed that the thing was quite possible, that anyone could whistle with a cigar in his mouth ; but after vainly making the attempt to achieve the feat, he yielded the point, and in the next edition left out the cigar.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

A TELEGRAM from Dera Ismail Khan, dated 30th October, says :—It is reported that some 800 unruly Mahsud Waziris, under a fanatical *mullah*, are moving from Kaniguram into the Kaisara Valley, and may possibly receive material accessions to their strength on reaching their destination.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOCIAL REFORMS.

MR. CHAMHERLAIN addressed his constituents on October 11 in the Town Hall, Birmingham. He said he should devote his speech to a consideration of the social reforms which called for legislation. The most urgent was the promotion of temperance. Intemperance was the great blot upon our civilisation, and a fruitful cause of misery, pauperism, and crime. What had struck him during his public life was that while the evil was universsally recognised, yet nothing had deen done by legislation to remedy it. Why was that ? Because they had been proceeding upon wrong lines. It was a great misfortune that the leadership of the temperance party had fallen into the hands of extreme men—into the hands of partisans more anxious to prohibit drinking than to prevent drukenness, more eager to punish the publican, who, after all, was carrying on a legal trade, than to reclaim the drunkard. He himself believed the Local Veto Bill to be a bad Bill. Let them understand each other. It was not a bad Bill because it adopted the principal of local option. Nothing could be fairer than that a community as a whole should have the conduct of this trade. But the Local Veto Bill was not in any true sense a Bill for local option. It was a Bill to restrict local option. Under the Local Veto Bill the community would only have power to decide one question, namely, whether there should be no pulic-houses or all that exist at present. If—as he believed would be the case —the vast majority decided in favour of the continued existence of public-houses, but at the same time desired to regulate them, to control them, so as to prevent abuses, under the Local Veto Bill they would be powerless to do so. The Local Veto Bill was also an unjust Bill, because if it proposed to do good—which he very much doubted—it was going to do it by doing evil—by taking away the property of the publican, who was just as much entitled to consideration as any other respectable tradesman. It was also an unequal Bill, because it would interfere with the convenience and enjoyment of the poor, but not with the pleasures or abuses of the rich. In the last place it was an impracticable Bill, because prohibition, which was all that it proposed, would be impossible precisely in those places where regulation was most desirable. Upon this question he was in entire agreement with Mr. Gladstone. He himself believed that that policy which had been pursued, mistakenly, no doubt, with so much earnestness by many misguided people was neither more nor less than an ipmosture, and that the only safe and tenable principle to which they ought to adhere was to take the control of this particular trade into public hands, and deal with it in such a way that all idea of private property and personal gain should be eliminated from it.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

The next reform he advocated was to assist working men to become the owners of the houses they lived in, by advancing to them the deposits in the savings bank. He said :—Parliament has allotted the sum of nearly £40,000,000 sterling to enable the Irish tenant to become the owner of his own holding. I do not grudge the British credit which is being used for this beneficent purpose. I believe that this system not only acts to the advantage of the tenant in Ireland, but, if that be so, why, I ask, should we not go further ? Why should we not extend this beneficent principle ? Why should not we give the artisan in the towns an equal chance with the Irish tenant ? He is profoundly loyal, his honesty unquestioned, he is as deserving as any other class in the community, and by giving him this opportunity to acquire a substantial stake in the country you will be giving increased stability to all our institutions, you will raise his conception of responsibilities and of his civil rights. (Cheers.) I want to put before you in figures the result of such a reform as that which I am suggesting. I think they will be calculated rather to surprise you. I mill take an ordinary workman'. house in Birmingham which is let at a rental of 5s. 6*d.* a week. That would be a fairly comfortable houses I believe the calculation can be varied in any way, but my own impression is that, in the majority of cases, £140 would purchase the freehold. Now, I was going to say, in order that you might have the whole case before you, you must bear in mind that, under these circumstances, the tenant would have to pay the rates which are now charged to the landlord, but my inquiries show that in such a house as that which I save described the rates would not amount to more than 1s. a week, and consequently 6s. 6*d.* per week for ten years, 4s. for twenty years, and 3s. 3*d.* for thirty years, would give him the ownership of his house. See what an enormous boon this would be to thousands and tens of thousands of working men, which might become the owners of their own dwellings without adding in any way to their present charges. Is it unreasonable that the State, which represents the community, should give this assistance which is requisite to the success of our plans ? There are already ample precedents, but I will go further. I will point out to you that all that I am asking is that the State shall use money that now belongs to the working classes and invest it for their benefit. At the present time the State holds eighty millions of money in the savings banks of this country, the result of the thrift of the working classes. The State pays them 2½ per cent. interest upon that money. All I ask is that it should lend it back again to them at 3 per cent.

TRADE QUESTIONS.

After referring to old-age pensions, he referred to trade questions, saying I have been all my life a supporter of the principle of trade unions, especially of the older trade unionism, which, it appears to me, filled so useful a place in our national policy before anything was ever heard of Socialism—doctrines which are now in favour with the Trade Unions Congress. But I have been in favour of combination among working people in order to secure their own interests. It seems to me perfectly evident that in order that they may not be at a disadvantage in bargaining with their employers they must combine among themselves, and if they join a well-managed trade union this enables them to approach any question in dispute on something like equality of terms. I think that, on the whole, the trade unions in this country have been wisely managed, and that they have tended rather to reduce the number and the severity of those industrial conflicts which we all deplore ; but there still are, as we have painfully experienced even in the last few months, too many of these industrial conflicts ending in strikes, which, whatever the ultimate result, may be disastrous to all concerned. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, industrial warfare is like wars between nations. It is always much more costly than the worth of the object at stake. I don't myself pretend that I have any absolute remedy for industrial wars any more than I have for international conflicts, but I do think that we might make an experiment, and that there is much in our past experience to justify the hope that this experiment might do much to reduce the number of these most unhappy events. I should propose that there should be created in every industrial centre an impartial and judicial tribunal of arbitration. I should propose to give to it all the authority and dignity of an ordinary court of law. I should suggest that it was presided over by a judge who should have a similar position and a similar salary to the judges of the High Court, and who should sit attended by assessors chosen for the purpose of each dispute. Now, if such a court were to be established you will understand at once its decisions could not be legally enforced. If 100,000 men were out on strike, as happened the other day in the mining industry, there is not a police force in the world that could compel them to go to work, and that could keep them at work against their will. But public opinion is a great influence in this country, and I believe that there is no case of any party to a strike, whether on one side or the other, having been successful if public opinion declared decisively against it. I believe that if such courts as I propose were established a party which refused to go to arbitration, or which refused to accept the verdict of this impartial tribunal, would be condemned by public opinion, would be deprived of all public support, and the knowledge of that would lead in the majority of instances to the acceptance of the decision which might be given. Well, surely such an experiment is worth a trial.

REFORMS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

Having expressed a desire to give power to a two-thirds majority of shopkeepers in any given trade in any given district to settle the hours during which they will work, Mr. Chamberlain went on to refer to pauper immigration, and employers' liability, and spoke as follows :—In the past your help and the influence of the masses of the working classes throughout the Kingdom have enabled great social changes to be accomplished. We ourselves have been the witnesses. We have seen the conditions of labour made more healthy, safer, and less irksome. We have seen facilities for education, for thrift, and for recreation extended. We have seen the care of the public health made a public duty until the sanitary condition of the homes of the very poor may compare not altogether unfavourably with the conditions of the rich some 30 or 50 years ago. The labourers in the counties have been assisted to allotments and small holdings. The working classes have had free education brought to their very doors ; technical instruction is now close to the hands of every artisan. I do not recall those things in order to prove that there is nothing more to be done or that the resources of legislation have been exhausted. On the contrary, I recall them now in order that we may be encouraged in well-doing and that we may go forward in the hope of securing equal advantages in the future. What we have gained we have gained by frank and honest dealing. We have gained it by remembering that the interests of one class cannot be separated from the interests of the whole community. It is not by setting class against class that we can proceed with advantage, nor can we found the prosperity of one upon the ruin of another ; neither must we expect too much of legislation. After all, the working man will still do more for himself than his rulers can possibly accomplish on his behalf. But we may, I verily believe, by a continuance in the course which we have already pursued, by wise and patriotic co-operation, do something to relieve the unfortunate—something to raise the general level of prosperity and well-being. The Government of to-day is no longer a Government representing privilege and wealth. It is a Government which is—or ought to be—an organised expression of the wishes and the wants of the whole peolple of this country, and as such, we may fairly call upon it to leave off these perpetual Constitional experiments, and to use its vast resources and its great influence to promote some practical measures to secure the greater happiness of the greatest number.

PRINCESS ALIX'S WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

THE *Daily Telegraph* published a long article, "by an English expert," describing the wedding trousseau of Princess Alix. The writer says there are many pairs of very fine silken stockings in pale pink, pale blue, a silvery tone of grey, and most delicate French grey and green, to be worn with evening dress. These are all embroidered in fine little raised sprays, with pale colourings in silk, either contrasting in hue or admirably harmonising with the stockings themselves. For ordinary day wear there are liberal numbers of black spun silck thick and durable, and having a very pretty light openwork design up the centre of the foot. Many are of fine black silk for in-door wear with smart afternoon dresses, and they are embroidered in a small Paisley design, and some in wild flower sprays, called respectively "chintz" and "Dolly Varden," and likely to be very popular this season. It is nice to reflect that these are of English make, and that the embrodery has been wrought by the nimble fingers of Nottingham cottagers. There are some pairs of a design in broken lines of bright colour crossing a black ground, such as red and bronze lines on black and pale blue, and yellow lines on a similar sombre background that are of Mr. Lee's own conception. Many pairs in silver grey have lines and dots through them, paler grey-looking by contrast almost white. Others are black embroidered in pale colour such as clover, periwinkle, anthurium, or gloxinia, all destined to match dresses with which they will eventually be worn. Of all, the very prettiest are of black silk, the foot in stripes of exquisitely fine real black lace work, with narrow stripes of the silk between, and the lace delicately caught up over the silk with the effect of a fine embroidery. In the same style are some having the lace work less fine, and yet well-nigh cobweb-like in texture, with a slightly raised silk embroidery over where the lace work unites with the stocking. The Royal Stuart tartan also figures among the trousseau stocking, for the Queen gives to all members of her family on their marriage at least one dress in velvet of this design. There are also ribbed open work black and white stockings in a woven tiny meshed stripe called Grecian, though made in Nottingham, that are very fascinating. Each pair has the cypher "A," surmounted by a Princess' crown, embroidered in red as marking. There is also a quantity of Nottinghan silk and woollen underwear of a light, warm durable, and exquisitely soft kind, marked again with the Princess' cypher and crown. It is interesting to know that the Princess has many gloves in glace kid with plain stitching matching the kid, and that her favourite colours are yellow, greys, and tans. For in-door wear are a goodly selection of "perfect" fitting Swede gloves in lovely light shades, prettily and aptly called champagne shades, as well as many white, grey, fawn, and tan colourings. There are some pairs of English buckskin gloves made in England, and beautifully soft, pliable, and durable, as well as some of antelope skin, which are still more soft and pliable, and are specially suitable for riding and driving. Then there are gloves of English make from Russia leather, the skins having been prepared in the Crimea. Veils are also included in this order, Mr. Lee having been fortunate enough long ago to succeed in shipping and making veils to fit the hats and bonnets worn by the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and having registered his idea. These are in black, white, and grey, and have the mesh very finely woven, and the spots small, sometimes in groups and sometimes single. A new veil made in Nottingham is also included, and looks like point d'Alencon bordering and sprigs applied on a fine Brussels net ground in an ivory white colouring, very becoming to the complexion. The prettiest items are little dainty twilled silk morning jackets, having finely tucked Vandyke collars trimmed with lace, and some having pointed sailor collars with lace insertion. These are in very pale colous. Some silk and satin broche blouses are also very charming, trimmed in various, but always pretty, ways with velvet or lace. One having black Spanish lace over the yoke, and on the sleeves to the elbow, was particularly good style, as was a tea gown in twilled silk with insertion and trimming of ecru lace. The colours are chiefly those which the Princess likes best, delicate soft pinks and greys.

THE SCHOOL DAYS OF THE YOUNG ROMAN.

RECALLING the school days of the Romans, M. E. Pearson, M.A., writes to the "University Correspondent" saying it is interesting to observe how the Romans settled the questions which now-a-days form subjects of discussion in the educational world. The modern tendency is to prefer school education to education at home : and this view is held by Quintilian, who brings forward, on both sides, much the same arguments as are now advanced. In the early days of the Republic, however, the boy was usually taught at home by his father. The instruction which the Roman soldier and agriculturist would give his children would not include much more than reading, writing, and calculation : it is characteristic of the Roman reverence for law that the Twelve Tables were learnt by heart ; this custom had, however, died out by Cicero's time, to his regret. Cato, in his conversation, was himself the instructor of his sons when the father had for the most part relinquished that function. Those who were unable to instruct their sons entrusted them to a tutor, who was generally a slave or freedman—so little was thought necessary to equip a man for the work of education. It is probable, however, that in the earliest times there were schools for elementary instruction. If we do not put much faith in Plutarch's account of Romulus and Remus at school, we need not ignore Virginia on her way to school when Appius Claudius saw her. Later, the sons of the highest and lowest alike were sent to school; the Emperor's family, however, received instruction from private tutors. Boys and girls learnt together, but we do not hear of women teachers. The schools of the early days of the Republic would have a very restricted curriculum ; they were presided over by the literator, or magister literarius ; but when Greek influence spread a wider education came into vogue, and the grammaticus took his place in the Roman world. Under him the boys studied the Greek and Latin poets, Homer being the favourite. Horace looks forward to the time when his works shall be included in the programme. His expectations were fulfilled ; by the time of Juvenal, Virgil and Horace had become text-books of the schools. About 100 A.D. it became the fashion to prefer the older Latin poets—Naevius, Ennius, Plautus, Lucilius. With regard to the manner of study, the pupils repeated passages after the master, with special attention to articulation and expression ; they also learnt by heart, and studied the subject-matter ; we may hope that Juvenal is exaggerating when he mentions specimens of the things a schoolmaster is expected to know. The schoolroom was usually a verandah partly open to the street ; its fittings were not very elaborate. The master sat on a chair, and the children either stood or sat on benches. There would be tablets of wax or wood (Quintilian prefers the latter) for the writing-lessons, the letters being cut in so that the pupils could run his stilus along the groove, and an abacus to teach arithmetic. Quintilian mentions ivory letters to facilitate learning to read, he prefers beginning with the letters to the syllabic method formerly employed. As early as the third century, A.D., we hear of a wall-map of the Roman Empire. The boys came to school early, sometimes even before daylight : they brought their lamps with them, and the smoke from the lamps blackened their copies of Horace and Virgil, and was one of the minor trials of the schoolmaster's life. Each boy was accompanied by his pedagogues and by an inferior slave who carried his books.

MR. BARNES has taken over charge from Captain Kaye as Resident in Kashmir.

IT is now certain that a special committee will meet in Calcutta to revise the remaining portions of the Cantonment Code, after the Code has been submitted to Local Governments for criticism. The committee, however, will not include any Cantonment Magistrate ; but Mr. Wigley and those Additional Members of Council who dealt with the Bill last season will most probably consider it again in January next.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

OF CONVERSATION.

I MUST admit that in conversation I am not a brilliant success. Partly, indeed, that may be owing to the assiduity with which my aunt suppressed my early essays in the art : "Children," she said, "should be seen but not heard," and incontinently rapped my knuckles ; to a larger degree, however, I regard it as intrinsic. This tendency to silence, to go out of the rattle and dazzle of the conversation into a quiet apart, is largely, I hold, the consequence of a certain elevation and breadth and tenderness of mind ; I am no blowfly to buzz my way through the universe, no rattle that I should be expected to delight my fellow-creatures by the noises I produce. I go about to this social function and that, deporting myself gravely and decently in silence, taking, if possible, a back seat, and in consequence of that people who do not understand me have been heard to describe me as a "stick," as "shy," and an abundance of the like unflattering comments. So that I am bound almost in self-justification to set down my reasons for this temperance of mine in conversation.

Speech, no doubt, is a valuable gift, but at the same time it is a gift that may be abused. What is regarded as polite conversation is, I hold, such an abuse. Alcohol, opium, tea are all very excellent things in their way ; but imagine continuous alcohol, an incessant opium, or to receive, ocean-like, a perennially flowing river of tea ! That is my objection to this conversation : its continuousness. You have to keep on. You find three or four people gathered together, and instead of being restful and recreative, sitting in comfortable attitudes and at peace with themselves and each other, and now and again, perhaps three or four times in an hour, making a worthy and memorable remark—they are all haggard and intent upon keeping this fetish flow a-going. A fortuitous score of cows in a field are a thousand times happier than a score of people deliberately assembled for the purposes of happiness. These conversationalists say the most shallow and needless of things, impart aimless information, simulate interest they do not feel, and generally impugn their claim to be considered reasonable creatures. Why, when people assemble without hostile intentions, it should be so imperative to keep the trickling rill of talk running, I find it impossible to imagine. It is a vestige of the old barbaric times, when men murdered at sight for a mere whim ; when it was good form to take off your sword in the ante-chamber, and give your friend your dagger-hand, to show him it was no business visit. Similarly you keep up this babblement to show your mind has no sinister concentration, not necessarily because you have anything to say, but as a guarantee of good faith. You have to make a noise all the time, like the little boy who was left in the room with the plums. It's the only possible explanation.

To a logical mind there is something very distressing in this social law of gabble. Out of regard for Mrs. A, let us say, I attend some festival she has inaugurated. There I meet for the first time a young person of pleasant exterior, and I am placed in her company to deliver her at a dinner table, or dance her about, or keep her out of harm's way, in a cosy nook. She has also never seen me before, and probably does not particularly want to see me now. However, I find her nice to look at, and she has taken great pains to make herself nice to look at, and why we cannot pass the evening, I looking at her and she being looked at, I cannot imagine. But no ; we must talk. Now possibly there are topics she knows about and I don't—it's unlikely, but suppose so ; these topics she doesn't want to be informed upon. Then, again, I know other topics that are unknown to her, and it seems a mean and priggish thing to broach these, since they put her at a disadvantage. Then, thirdly, come a last group of subjects upon which we are equally informed, and upon which, therefore, neither of us is justified in telling things to the other. This classification of topics seems to me exhaustive.

These considerations, I think, apply to all conversations. In every conversation, every departure must either be a presumption when you talk into your antagonist's special things, a pedantry when you fall back upon your own, or a platitude when you tell each other things you both know. I don't see any other line a conversation can take. The reason why one has to keep up the stream of talk is possibly, as I have already suggested, to manifest good will. And in so many cases this could be expressed so much better by a glance, a deferential carriage, possibly in some cases a gentle pressure of the hand, or a quiet persistent smile. And suppose there is some loophole in my reasoning—though I cannot see it—and that possible topics exist, how superficial and unexact is the best conversation to a second-rate book !

Even with two people you see the objection, but when three or four are gathered together the case is infinitely worse to a man of delicate perceptions. Let us suppose—I do not grant it—that there is a possible sequence of things to say to the person A that really harmonize with A and yourself. Grant also that there is a similar sequence between yourself and B. Now imagine yourself and A and B at the corners of an equilateral triangle set down to talk to each other. The kind of talk that A appreciates is a discord with B, and similarly B's sequence is impossible in the hearing of A. As a matter of fact, a real conversation of three people is the most impossible thing in the world. In real life one of the three always drops out and becomes a mere audience, or a mere partizan. In real life you and A talk and B pretends to be taking a share by interjecting interruptions, or one of the three talks a monologue. And the more subtle your sympathy and the greater your restraint from self-assertion, the more incredible triple and quadruple conversation becomes.

I have observed that there is even now-a-days a certain advance towards my views in this matter. Men may not pick out antagonists and argue to the general audience as once they did : there is a tacit taboo of controversy, neither may you talk your "shop," nor invite your antagonist to talk his. There is also a growing feeling against extensive quotations or paraphrases from the newspapers. Again, personalities, scandal, is, at least in theory, excluded. This narrows the scope down to the "last new book," "the last new play," "impressions de voyage," and even here it is felt that any very ironical or satirical remarks, anything unusual, in fact, may disconcert your adversary. You ask : Have you read the "Green Carnation ?" The answer is "Yes." "Do you like it ?" "It's smart in a way." And so forth. Most of this is stereo. It's akin to responses in church, a prescription, a formula. And, following out this line of thought, I have had a vision of the twentieth century dinner. At a distance it is very like the nineteenth century type, the same bright light, the same pleasant deglutition, the same hum of conversation ; but approaching you discover each diner has a little drum-shaped body under his chin—his phonograph. So he dines and babbles at his ease. In the smoking-room he substitutes his anecdote record. Imagine, too, the suburban hostess meeting the new maiden : "I hope, dear, you have brought a lot of conversation" just as now she asks for the music. For my own part, I must confess I find this dinner conversation particularly a bother. If I could eat with my eye it would be different.

I lose a lot of friends through this conversational difficulty. They think it is my dulness or my temper when really it is only my refined mind, my subtlety of consideration. It seems to me that when I go to see a man I go to see him to enjoy his presence. If he is my friend, the sight of him healthy and happy is enough for me. I don't want him to keep his vocal cords, and I don't want to kecy my own vocal cords, in incessant vibration all the time I am in his company. If I go to see a man, it distracts me to have to talk and it distracts me to hear him talking. I can't imagine why one should not go and sit about in people's rooms, without bothering them and without their bothering you to say all these stereotyped things. Quietly go in, sit down, look at your man until you have seen him enough, and then go. Why not ?

Let me once more insist that this keeping up a conversation is a sign of insecurity, of want of confidence. All those who have had real friends know that when the friendship is assured the gabble ceases. You are not at the heart of your friend if either of you cannot go off comfortably to sleep in the other's presence. Speech was given us to make known our needs, and for imprecation, expostulation, and entreaty. This pitiful necessity we are under upon social occasions to say something—however inconsequent—is, I am assured, the very degradation of speech.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ilness of the Czar, although forbidden to be mentioned in the Press, is causing serious anxiety in Finland. Those who have followed events in that country will know how the Czar refused to sanction the outcry of the extreme party in Russia, and has refused to abolish any prominent part of the Finnish Constitution, which he and his forefathers pledged themselves to sustain. These pledges have been invariably obtained by the Secretary of State for Finland on the ascension to the throne of the various Emperors. For the moment the entire Finnish people (writes a Finish Correspondent) pray that the life of the Czar, their friend, may be spared.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ART OF WATCH-MAKING.

AN addition has just been made to the Museum of the Guildhall of a very practical character. As is well known there has been for some time in one of its departments the collection of watches and clocks of the Clockmakers' Company ; and many will have gazed in wonder at the curious old "grandfathers" which are here collected together ; the clocks with wooden wheels, the one driven by gas, the electric clock, and the many others that are strangely interesting even to the casual observer. To this department has been added within the past few days the collection of watches formed by the Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, and presented by him to the Clockmakers' Company, of which he is the Master.

The collection, which is chronologically arrayed in a very handsome case, so arranged with mirrors that top, bottom, and sides of each watch can be seen, affords an admirable object lesson in the art and mystery of watch-making, though neither so old nor so full of incident as the art of clock-making, is one of great interest. It is almost impossible to allude to the history of the one without referring to the other. The writer on the history of watches would naturally begin with the sun dial, and passing on to the clepsydra, would note how Julius Cæsar by one of the latter discovered that the British night was shorter than that of Gaul. But the watch really has no connection with the water-working time-keeper so largely used in Rome. It was at the beginning of the 16th century that watches, or "pocket clocks," as they were called, were first introduced, and in this collection one readily recognises those of the earliest date because of the peculiar egg-shape which caused them to be termed "Nuremberg eggs" or "Nuremberg living eggs." The early days of watch-making are like the birthplace of Jeames de la Pluche "worpt in mystry," but the claim of Nuremberg to be their birthplace is generally conceded. Very curious, and not a little cumbersome they look, though not so bulky as some of those of later date. One feature with regard to them is that the mainspring was not enclosed in a barrel, but the other end of spring was bent into the shape of a hook and fixed to the winding arbor, together with a ratchet wheel and click. It was wound up from the centre, the re-expansion setting the works in motion.

In all the early watches the movements were made entirely of iron or steel. This is explained by the fact that the first watch and clockmakers were in reality locksmiths. Brass, though occasionally used for part of the movement, did not become general for the whole construction until after 1560. Before that came about—and it is interesting to trace these improvements in old time-keepers that were once a source of pride and joy to their owners—a material improvement had been effected. It was soon perceived that the action of the mainspring was greater at the height of its expansion than at the end, and that from this cause great irregularity resulted. This was remedied by a feat of mechanism which received the curious title of stack-freed. It was eminently ingenious, but at the same time very simple. It was a retarding spring which checked the power of the mainspring when at its full strength. As that power became less it acted with diminished force, at length changing to an accelerating action, thus to a large extent equalising the effects of the moving power.

The next notable period in the march of progress is the advent of the round watch, which came into fashion in 1610. Of these there are numerous examples, and it is notable how the cases were improved in quality, and how diverse were the materials used. Perhaps the most curious is one with a leather case, ornamented with silver devices. Some of the gold pique cases are very fine. Then came a period when enamel was largely used. Mr. Nelthropp seems to have had a great fancy for these, and collected a large number of very choice examples. All this time the "pocket clocks" were improving in appearance, but not in time-keeping qualities, and it was not until Thomas Grignion hit upon the horizontal principle in watch-making that any decided improvement in this respect was effected. Grignion was the man who made the clock fer the tower of St. Paul's, Coventgarden. Thenceforward improvements followed at irregular intervals, which it would take too long to trace, but which this collection illustrates in every phase. Principal among them are the use of escapements working on diamonds and rubies, the rack lever invented by the Abbe Hautefeuille, the compensation balance invented by Le Roy, and the winding of the spring from the back, introduced by Breguet.

Here it may be said that perhaps the rarest watches extant are those which were made by Breguet about the middle of the eighteenth century. Watches made by him have always been greatly valued, and command a high price because of the beauty and finish of the workmanship. The only artist who ever attempted to excel him was Ruegger, of Geneva, whose watches are extremely scarce, and doubtless commanded a high price when new. It was, perhaps, owing to the high estimation of watches at this time that the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day was induced to put a tax on them. In 1797 an annual duty of 5s. was put upon every clock ; 10s. on every gold watch worn or used ; and 2s. 6d. for every watch of silver or other metal. This tax, however, was not of long duration, the Act being repealed in the following year.

Looked at from another point of view, this collection of watches indicates certain well-defined periods of watch-making. There are the "Nuremberg eggs," the early round watches, and then the verge—which is the earliest escapement of which there exists any description. The name was derived from the shape of the escape wheel, which acted on pallets attached to the verge or axis of the balance. The want of a spiral spring at first rendered them very defective time-keepers, but after the application of a spring they were made to keep good time, and were in repute up to a comparatively recent period. The introduction of other escapements caused their construction to be neglected. Workmen were not taught to make them and in time became unable to mend them. The next period is that of the horizontal or cylinder watch, first made by Tompion in 1693, and the idea of which was perfected by George Graham a little later. Some very fine examples of these are in the collection. Then comes the lever movement, which was invented in 1722 by the Abbe Hantefeuille, followed by the chronometer escapement invented by Earnshaw. It only remains to speak of the repeater, which during the last part of last century was all the rage. Every one who could afford it wanted a watch he could see by day and hear by night, though the prices ranged from £70 to £120. The first of these, made by the Rev. Mr. Barlow in 1676 had two push pieces, but Daniel Quare, a celebrated watchmaker of London, succeeded in making one with only one push-piece. Perhaps the keyless watch ought to be added as a "period." The keyless is quite modern, though the idea is not a new one, the earlier watchmakers objecting to any unnecessary increase in the mechanism of the watch. But the keyless watch has "caught on," and may in some subsequent age be added to a collection of "curiosities," such as that which is now open for inspection at the Guildhall.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is the list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Andrew, R F
Axier, Jacob
Ardeshir C
Ali Buksh
Broadhead, Miss A
Bained, J A
Bonasu, H
Baker, Mrs
Brown, Miss Agne
Brandenberg, Mons
Baker, Captain Donald
Bradshe, H
Carroll, W T
Carlsen, J
Cond, Simon
Coste, Mons D
Challoner, A
Compston, E
Davies, Capt H S T
Desireaux, B
Denger.
David, A
Dobson, Mrs
Dunning, C A
Dadin . H M
Esdon, Master Charles
Ellis, Mrs A
Frederick, H

Finn, Red A H
Frimann, Moses
Gustafson Alf
Goculdas, H
Haywood, Surgeon-Major
Houbord, C T
Jacob, Isac
James, W J
Jankidas
Jensen, Prof R
Lynch, Cyrel M
Latis, R
Litchfield, W G
Lavechia, Salvator
Louson, J
Luevig, Jacob
Luis, D
Melton, Arther
Mercer, L
Murda
Malia, R S
Overlander, Mrs
Oliver, Miss
Proskowetz, F
Phillips, Geo
Perrett, T W
Pack, H
Prengle, Andrew
Pryce, Capt H J

Powell, P A Capt
Robb, Miss
Rechenberger, Madam
Robinson, W A
Ray, Madam Le
Rozario, M, Mrs
Stuart, Dr
Sleigh, M
Stockell, H
Stoffer, J
Sherry, Mrs M
Scuter, Antonio
Sampeerz, G
Scott, Mrs
Torrin, L M
Tomback, Rosa
Thome, E
Thomson, R G
Warburton, Miss
Waring, Chas E
Wright, Miss
Wollimohomed Hosanally
Williams, W K
Worde, Mrs C
Warren, Thoms
Word, J W
Wenyon Rev D E
Zantker, Jacob

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE following extract from a letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in facsimile in this week's "Publishers' Circular," is interesting. It was addressed to Mr. Marston, of the well-known publishing firm, and has reference to the book of personal reminiscences on which the Autocrat was known to be engaged :—"I have not decided whether to publish during my life or to leave my manuscript for a literary executor. All I am doing at present is to dictate to my secretary such recollections as I think may interest readers, with whatever trains of thought they may suggest. This was written just two years ago. Whether the book was completed at the time of his death is not yet known."

Some interesting particulars of Ruskin at Corpus are given in the magazine of the College, the "Pelican Record." The ceremony of Professor Ruskin's admission as a Fellow was not, the writer says, unimpressive, and was certainly amusing. The good old President—one of the kindliest of beings—was a fine example of pre-scientific man, to borrow a phrase applied to himself by the Vice-gerent of another College about that time. To him, Ruskin, in the plenitude of his genius and culture, made a dutiful little address, taking upon himself vows of almost monastic character, especially in the reverence and obedience which he promised to the head of his second College. The President was deeply touched. He was even more gratified when the Professor went on to say—Mr. President, I am a Conservative. A resident Fellow of that complexion had not been known in the College for years. With a tear of sensibility the President replied :—This is indeed an unexpected pleasure. You will, I am afraid, find the tutors great Radicals. They are, however, most excellent and zealous men, but hard, terribly hard, on the poor drones.

The more formal proceedings on that occasion terminated with luncheon in the President's lodgings:—It was there that to the President's favourite remark deprecatory of the Americanising of our institutions, Ruskin prettily replied, "Yes but even where the mighty waters of Niagara are tumbling and rushing past, little birds have their peaceful nests in holes of the rock. So we may make us quiet retreats and nests such as this, while the great torrent of humanity rushes by us to its doom." It was on the same occasion that he compared trees to cities, with their countless multitudes, not merely of sentient beings, but also of restless, wind-stirred leaves—"so busy, so busy!" The hole impression left of the day's proceedings was "mediæval, romantic, idyllic."

Mr. Ruskin's exquisite sensitiveness was sometimes shown in a sudden and unexpected manner. One day in the hall the conversation turned upon Dore:—One of the Fellows remarked that Dore's illustrations of Don Quixote seemed to him to have considerable merit, and that the artist had not treated the hero with greater indignity than had the author. Tears began to course down the Professor's cheeks. He laid down his knife and fork, saying, "You have spoiled my dinner. The offender was aghast. "Have you seen the Dore Gallery ?" then asked the Professor. "No," was the reply, "I never dared go, I knew that I should be disgusted there."

On another occasion, Mr. Ruskin was asked if he did not admire chrysanthemums in the quad. "Now he liked nothing abnormal or artificial, and he regarded the production of chrysanthemums as an unhallowed attempt to grow flowers at a season when nature meant that there should be no flowers, and so the startling answer came, 'I hate chrysanthemums.'"

A statue has just been erected at Dessau to the memory of Wilhelm Muller, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Wilhelm Muller was the father of Max Muller, the celebrated Oxford Professor, and was, like his son, one of the most accomplished philologists and linguists of his time. He was also one of the most noted lyric poets of Germany, and a distinguished soldier and patriot, who fought in the Liberation War at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Hanau, and Culm. Dessau is the birthplace of both the elder and the younger Muller.

A lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child in New England, she having been born within the limits of Cape Cod, on board the Mayflower, November 20, 1860 (O. S.), is living in Clinton, Mass. He is ninety years old, being the fifth generation removed from Peregrine.

Efforts are being made at Baltimore to raise money for a monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The promoters of the enterprise propose to erect in Patterson Park a tall shaft to the memory of the poet who gave to the United States its national anthem. The monument would overlook the Patapsco and Fort McHenry, the scene of the stirring events of the month of September, 1814, as well as the battlefiled of Patapsco Neck, and would stand upon the very ground where the defenders of the city threw up breastworks on what was then known as Loudenslager's Hill to repel the invaders.

The year 1809 seems to hold the "record" for the number of eminent men to which it gave birth. Mendelssohn, Gladstone, Tennyson, Holmes, Blackie and Darwin were all born in that year, and the list is remarkble. With one exception they have all lived to become grand old men of eighty or thereabouts.

At the Westminster County Court the other day a plaintiff claimed two guineas as his reward for introducing a lady to the defendant with a view to marriage. The marriage, he said, had taken place, and he wanted his money. He did not know that "marriage-broking is held to be contrary to public policy, and that no reward promised for such consideration can be recovered in a court of law. The law thinks people ought to find their wives or husbands for themselves. Still, since it was only two guineas, and the "marriage had taken place, it is impossible not to feel that the plaintiff is rather hardly used.

The scientific world will be interested to know that the late Sir J. Cowell has left in manuscript an article—completed only the night before his death—which contains some new arguments in favour of the accuracy of General Drayson's theory of the second rotation of the earth. It will be remembered that the late Sir John in May, 1891, contributed an article on the subject to the "Nineteenth Century," and also wrote two articles in the American journal "Science." We understand that the article has been offered to one of the magazines.

Rumour was right in naming Canon Knox, Vicar of Aston, as successor to the late Bishop of Coventry. It was also rightfully assumed that the rectorship of St. Philip's, Birmingham, held by the late Dr. Bowlby, would of necessity go with the Bishopric, no salary being attached to the latter position. Canon Knox was a distinguished scholar at Oxford, and was in succession fellow, tutor, and chaplain of Merton College. He was appointed Vicar of Aston in 1891, when Canon Eliot went to Bournemouth. Before going to Aston he was Rector of Kibworth, in Leicestershire.

There is alarming news from America for Mr. Gladstone. Lady Henry Somerset was at Auburn, Maine, when the news reached her of Mr. Gladstone's change of front with regard to the Gothenburg System, and Lady Henry at once declared her intention of coming home to tackle the Grand Old Man. The last time she saw Mr. Gladstone—so she informed an interviewer—he promised that local option should be a plank in the Radical programme. If he has receded from that, she argues, it shows that the necessities of the campaign fund of the Liberal party are so pressing that the brewers' contributions are required, contributions which could not be secured if local option was advocated. If Lady Henry keeps her word, a lively element will be introduced into the political arena.

The Duke of Sutherland, it is stated, has arranged while in Scotland to hold bi-weekly meetings with such of his tenants as may desire a personal interview. This, the 'Glasgow Mail' points out, is a rivival of an old custom which was common enough in Scotland in the last century, but which in these days has died away. Sir Arthur Gordon, in his Life of his father, the Premier Earl of Aberdeen, mentions that his lordship while at Haddo devoted every Saturday afternoon to holding receptions of his tenantry. "He received all who wished to speak to him on business, to complain of any grievance, to ask advice, or to give information." Curiously enough, among the last of the great landowners of Scotland to practise this species of "sitting at the gate" was the Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, the great-great grandmother of the present Duke.

It will always be remembered of Sir John Astley that in the Crimea he conceived the idea of organising and carrying out an athletic meeting on the plateau of the Redan, and fittingly enough he won the hundred yards race, with Lord Roberts—then a lieutenant—third. His best time at this distance was 10¼ sec.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino Theatre, New York, arrived in England on the Majestic en route for Vienna. Mr. Aronson is the bearer of a wreath, to the cost of which contributions have been made by nearly every [illegible], musician, and conductor in [illegible] of their admiration for Johann [illegible] King, whose fiftieth anniversary of his accession to conductorship will be celebrated in Vienna. The wreath, which is of sterling silver twenty-one inches in diameter, was designed by Mr. Paulding Farnham, and made by Tiffany. On the apex of the wreath is a portrait of Strauss in relief in gold, with a ribbon with strains of his famous Blue Danube Waltz engraved thereon. There are fifty leaves, on each one of which is inscribed a favourite composition. A shield at the lower extremity of the wreath has on it the Austrian coat of arms, and presented to Johann Strauss by his American admirers, October 15, 1894, with the intermingling of the Austrian and American colours.

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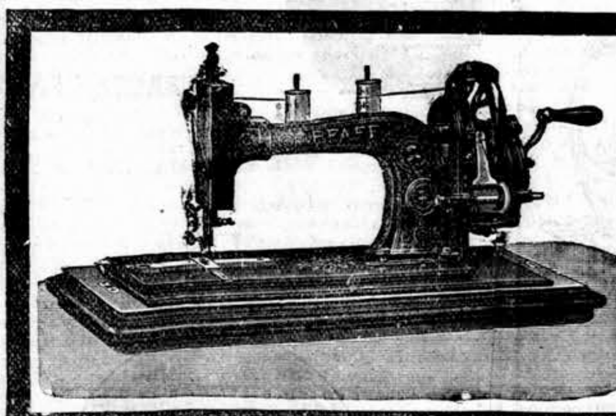

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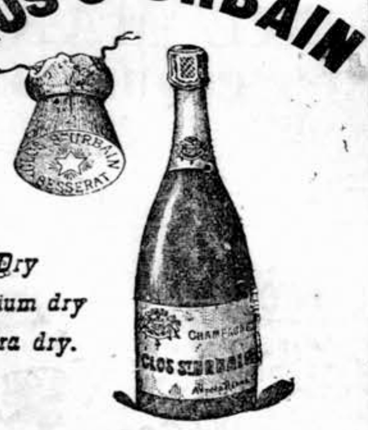

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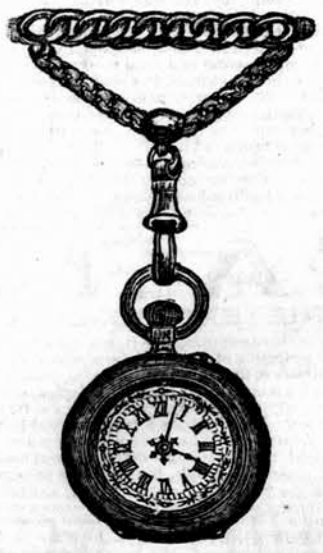

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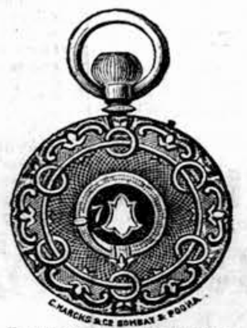

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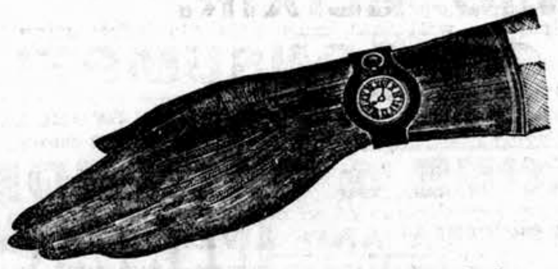

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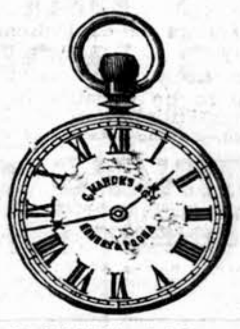

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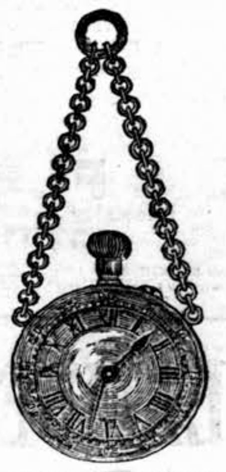
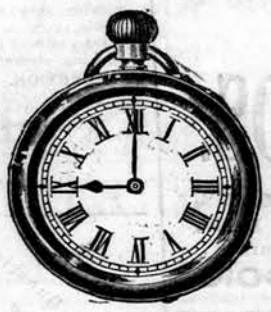


Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.



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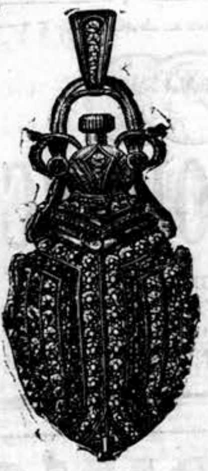
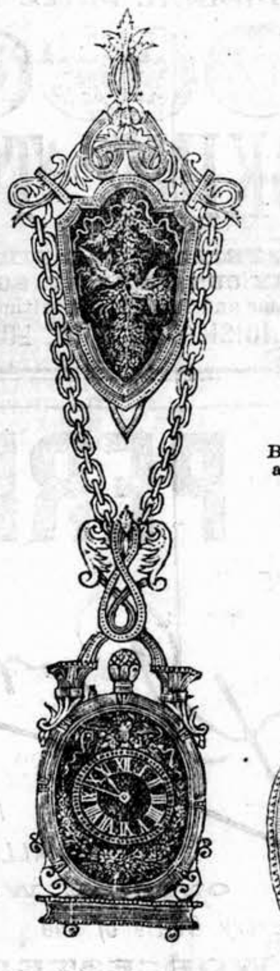
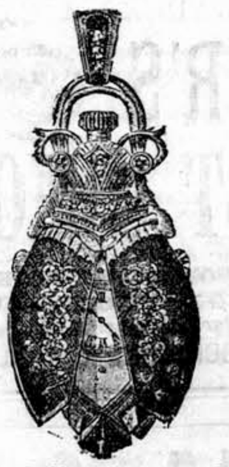


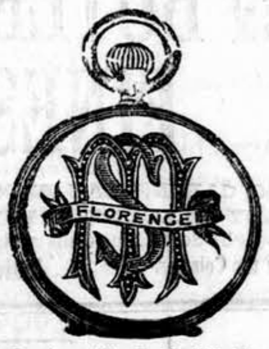
Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.



Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.



Beetle Shaped Enamelled and set with Diamonds. Rs. 480 and Rs. 555.



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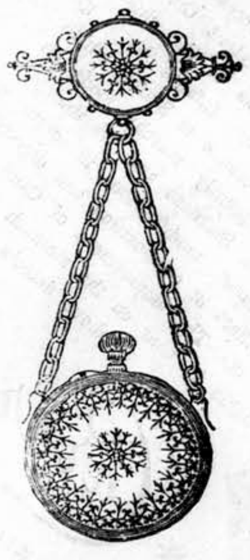
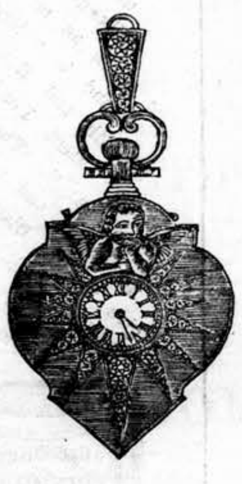
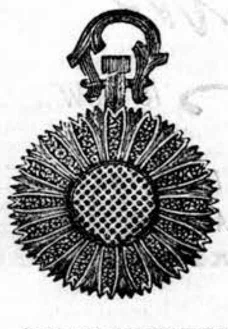


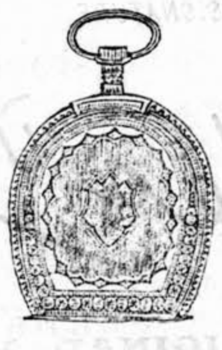
Chatelaine Watch in Ruby or Blue enamel, Rs. 155.



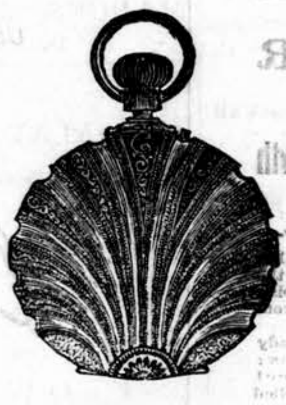
Enamelled and set with Diamonds, Rs. 600.



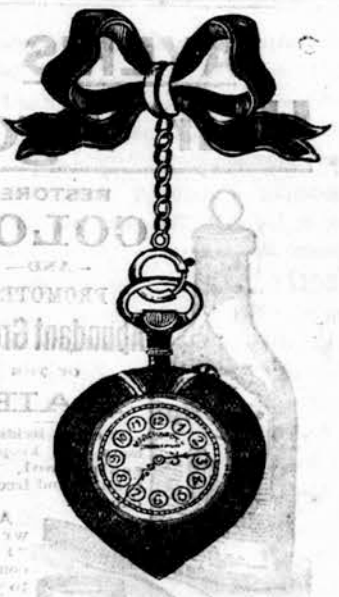
Gold Hunting Keyless Concealed Watch, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 600.



Stirrup Shaped, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 390.



Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.



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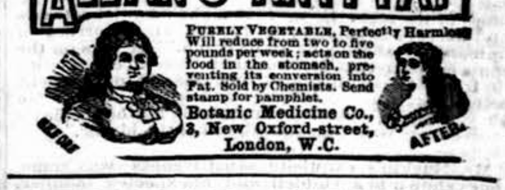

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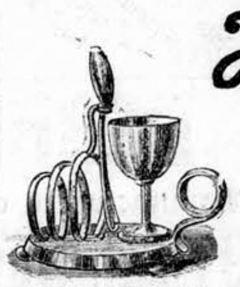
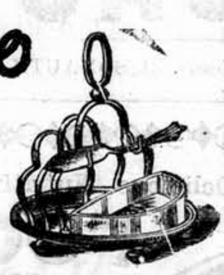
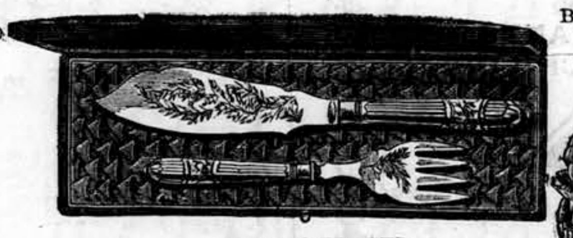


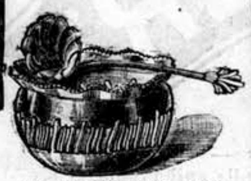
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.



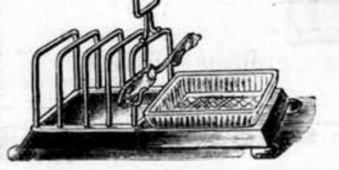
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



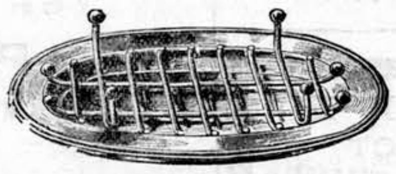
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.



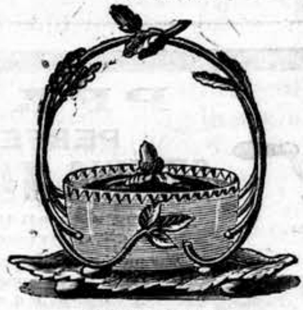
SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



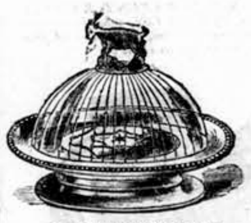
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



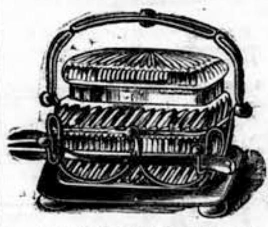
ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.



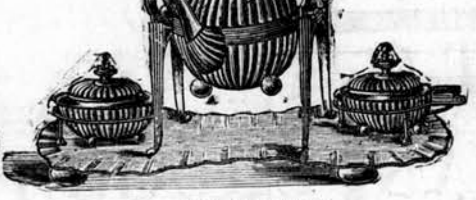
BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.



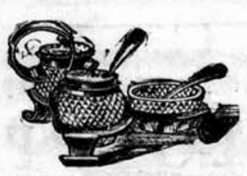
BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.



CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.



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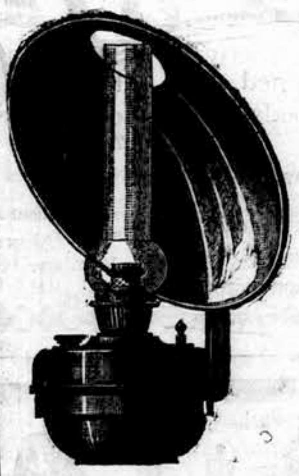

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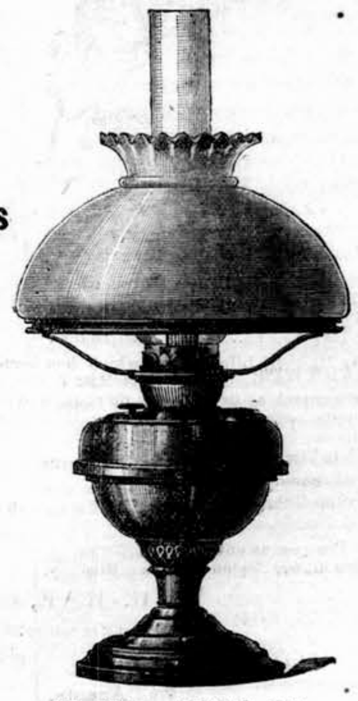

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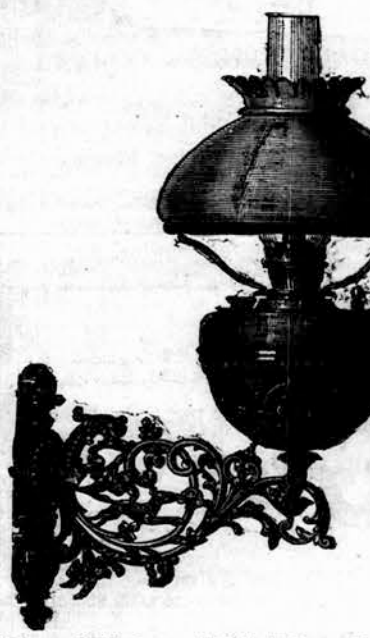

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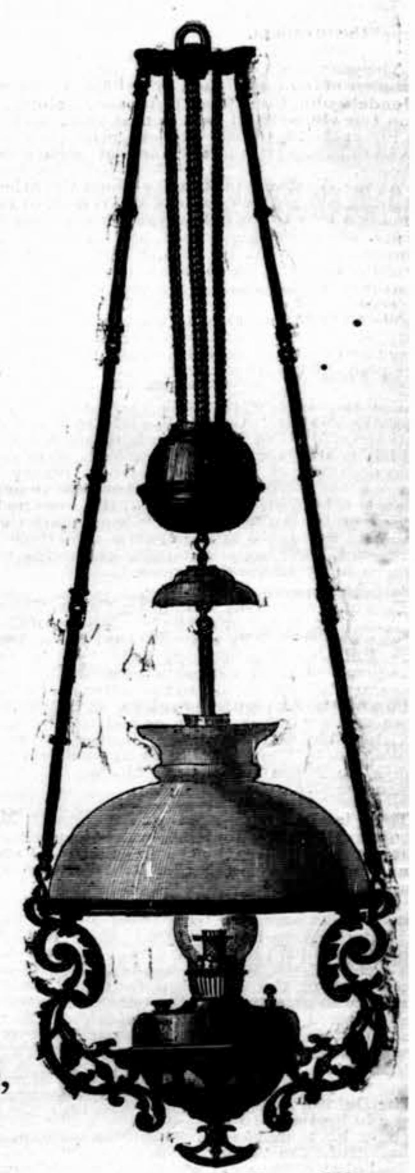

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